The Bucks County Gazette.

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BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7:15 P. M. Closes 8 00 and 11 15 A. M., 4 00 and 6 40 P. M

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7 00 and 8 45 A. M., and 1 00, 5 00 and 8 00 P. M. Closes 5.45 and 10 15 A. M., 50 and 6.30 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11:30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10.00 A. M. Closes 11.30 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 7:55 A. M.

TRENTON — Arrives 10 00 A. M and 4 00 and 7 30 P. M Closes 8 00 A M, and 4 00 and 6 40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10:00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6 40

W B BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—For Kensington Depot, 6 51, 7 13, 8 23, and 9 41 A. M., 12 51, 3 21, 4.11, 5 16, and 7 16 P.M. Sundays.—12 25, 5.21 P.M.

For Broad Street Station.—2 46, 5 35, 6.30, 6 51, 7 14, 7.50, 8.23, 9 41, 10 47, A M, 12.51, 1 33, 3.04, 3 21, 4 11, 5.46, 7 01, 7.10, 9 28, 11.18 P M. Sundays.—2.46, 9 01, A.M., 12 25, 5 24, 6 01, 7 15, 9 28, 11 18 P.M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.—From Kensington Depot, 6 55, 7.40, 8 40, 10 00, A. M., 2 10, 3.35 4.35, 5.35, and 6 15, 7.20 P M Sundays -9 00, A M., 2.15 P. M.

From Broad Street Station.—12 01 Night, 6 15, 6.50, 7 15, 8 30, 10 00, 11 00 A. M, 12 01 Noon, 2.00, 3.25, 4 10, 5.00, 5 26, 6 00, 6 02, 6.35, 7 20, 8 00, and 8 48 P M Sundays—12 01, night, 7.15, 8 30, and 8.45 2.0 , 6 00, A.M., 6 30 and 8 00 P.M.

FOR TRENTON —1 05, 7.28, 8 22, 9 16. 11.00, 11.44 A M., 12 48, 3.01, 4 10, 5 17, 5 36, 6 27, 6.43, 7 29, 8 36, 9 11 P. M. Sundays —12 54, 9.16, 9.49 A M., 3.00, 7 01 8.36 P. M.

FROM TRENTON —2 25, 6 30, 7.00, 8 00, 9 20, 10 28 A M., 12 30, 1 15, 2 48, 3 00, 3 50, 5 25, 6 47, 6.55, 9.05, P M Sundays —12 01, 2 25, 5 00, 5 47, 9 05, 10.57 P M.

FROM NEW YORK.—1 05, 7.28, 9 16, 11.44 A. M., 5 36, 6 4 , 8 36 P. M. Sundays —12 54, 9 16 A M., and 7.01 8 36 P. M.

FROM NEW YORK —5 10, 7.15, 7 55, 8 25, 10 55, 11 0 A. M., 12 55, 3 15, 3 55, 4.55, 6 55, 11 55 P. M. Sundays.—9.55 A M., 3 55, 6 55, 8.55, 11.55 P M.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

JOHN A. WARNER.—For Philadelphia, 7.30 A.M.
" From Philadelphia, 2 00 P M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia 3 00 P M.
" From Philadelphia, 12 M.
GEN —For Philadelphia, 8 00 A M.
" From Philadelphia, 3 00 P M
" For Bordentown, 5 00 P M

For the Time Table of the EDWIN FORREST, see the advertisement of the River Steamers.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE

Great Floods Out West

HAS NOTHING TO DO WHATEVER TO THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NEW SPRING STYLE HATS, FOR GENTS.

NEW SPRING STYLE HATS, FOR BOYS.

New Knit Jackets, 60c, Undershirts, 25c, Silk Bows 10c, wide end Satin Neckties, 30c.; new style Scarfs handsome, 35c; gents' fancy striped Half-Hose, four pairs for 25c; Seamless, 10c per pair, or three pair for 25c, new lot elegant Congress Gaiters, $1 35, Custom-made Brogans, warranted, $1 30

Boys Suits, to order, $5, up.

Gents' Suits, to order, $7 50, up. Men's Working Pants $1, $1 20, fine Casdmere Pants, $2, $2 50, $3.

Men's fine White Shirts, lined, 60c.

Men's strong Working Shirts, 25c

We are now prepared to give you greater bargains than ever in all kinds of Gents' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

WOOD'S

Cash and Strictly One-Price Clothing Store,

60 MILL STREET, NEAR WOOD.

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SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

Strawbridge & Clothier's FASHION QUARTERLY.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every department of fashion

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: The prices of all kinds of Dry Goods together with descriptions and engravings to show what they look like

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Valuable original articles mostly illustrated, on subjects that treat of the adornment of the person, the beautifying of home, and the newest things in art needle work.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Instructions how the distant consumer can shop as satisfactorily and as economically as residents of the city.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

For the Happiness of Home.

From a Clergyman's Home Comes a Message Containing the Wisdom of Experience.

Home is the centre of the social system. From it proceed the best and purest influences felt in the world, and towards it gravitate the tenderest hopes of humanity. For it all good men labor while their working days last, and around it their last thoughts linger lovingly when those days are done.

Yet home does not usually approach in practice its own ideals. The mother is overtaxed with household duties and the rearing and training of her children, while the father fights the outside battle to win the wherewithal to meet expenses. Sooner or later care and toil leave their marks. It is true enough as Kingsley sings in the "Three Fishers," that

"Man must work, and women must weep,"

but too much working and weeping brush all the bloom from life's fruit.

Mental anxiety and lack of rest and pleasure induce physical diseases of many kinds; whence the need of a trustworthy tonic to give help and strength in times of need. Among the good women of the land who have found such a sure anchor is Mrs A. C. George, wife of Rev. A. C George, D. D, pastor of the Centenary M E. Church, of Chicago, whose words we have her permission to quote:

"I use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC in my family, and can say that we are highly pleased with it as a tonic. From my experience of its value, I recommend it as a reliable family medicine."

Please note: first, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC *is not a mere essence of Ginger*; second, *it contains nothing to create an appetite for intoxicating drinks*; third, *it is a splendid health restorative for all who suffer from disordered Liver or Kidneys or any disease arising from indigestion and impure blood.* Accept no substitute for it Prices, 50 and $1 per bottle. It is cheaper to buy the larger size. Hiscox & Co., New York.

WM. C. PEIRCE,

Stock Broker,

No. 136 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Second Floor, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for the purchase and sale of all kinds of investment securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, including Government Bonds, State and City Loans, Railroad Bonds and Stocks &c.,&c. 551

J. K. WILDMAN,

No. 26 South Third Street Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS

of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds

EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

B. C. ANDREWS,

Merchant Tailor,



702 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Prices as low as is consistent with good material, substantial trimming and skilled workmanship.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HATTER 15 E. STATE ST.

DOBBINS

AND FURRIER TRENTON, N. J.

McGINLEY & CO.,

42 EAST STATE STREET.

Opening of Fall Novelties in Black and Colored Plushes. Black and Colored Silks, Velvets and Velveteens in all the new shades and colors.

Special Bargains this Fall and Winter in Black Silks, Black and Colored Brocades. All the new shades in Colored Silks, Lupins, Black Cashmeres and Brocades, Henr'etta and Tamise Cloths, Courtauld Crapes.

OPENING OF NEW MILLINERY GOODS THIS WEEK.

The latest and most varied assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Breasts, Birds and Ribbons in all the new shades. A select stock of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Hats trimmed to order. Mourning orders receive special attention.

Just received the new shades in Ladies' Dress Flannels, Suiting Cloths, Cashmere and Fancy Dress Goods.

Now open the new styles of Ladies' and Children's Sacques, Dolmans and Ulsters. Ladies', Children's and Gent's Gossamers

Housekeeping Goods—Special Bargains in Muslins, Towels, and Table Linen. Special Bargains in Blankets and Flannels.

Clothes for Men's and Boy's Suits Immense stoks of Ladies' Flannels Skirts at

McGINLEY & CO'S,

42 East State Street. Trenton, N. J.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's in all grades, from 35c. to $1 50 a piece. Ladies', white and red from 35c. to $2.50. Children's, white, red and grey, 15c. to $1.50.

GENTS' FINE NECK WEAR!

The Latest Styles in all the New Shades, Wide Stripes, Large Dots and Party Shades.

KNIT JACKETS!

Men's, Ladies' and Boys', in the following Shades: Black, Brown, Blue, Garnet, Green, Gray, Drab and Scarlet, from 75c. to $5.00.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS!

Men's and Boy's, Laundried and Unlaundried, in white and colored.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Fur, Kid, Castor Cloth, Wool, Buck, Sheep and Dog Skin, Lined and Unlined

Rubber Coats from $2.00 to $6.00. Umbrellas from 50c. to $8.00.

A. W. LEE,

THE GENTS' FURNISHER,

14 N Greene Street, Trenton. N J.

Do not forget to call on

WIESNER,

THE POPULAR JEWELER,

NO. 159 BROAD STREET,

TRENTON.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

Attended to

AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

MATHIAS MILLER. JOHN HARTMAN.

MILLER & HARTMAN,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND

UPHOLSTERERS,

CORNER OF WARREN AND FRONT STS.,

TRENTON, N. J.

ALL FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.

All orders promptly attended to.

Enlargement!

Having enlarged our STORE and increasing our CAPACITY greatly, we are offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS.

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT is replete with the *season's novelties at attractive prices.*

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT, as usual, is full of bargains.
FOR LINEN TOWELS our prices range from 6c. to $1.
LINEN NAPKINS can be had at 75c. per dozen, also to $4.
TABLE LINENS begin at 18c. and range as high as $4.
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND QUILTS at our popular prices, beginning at $1 each for Comfortables and $1.50 per pair for Blankets.
CANTON FLANNELS are cheap—7c., 8c., 12½c.
WOOL FLANNELS, in all colors and plaids, 12½c. up.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT shows full line—Long Square and Shoulder Shawls—also Skirts from 50c. to $5 each.
HOSIERY COUNTERS show "Underwear for all" at lowest prices.
MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS are always cheap with us, and we have all widths in Brown and White.

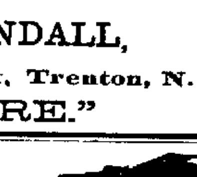
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"NEW YORK STORE."

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Pianos and Organs



At Winkler's Piano Manufactory,

141 N. WARREN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

Pianos and Organs $30 and upwards.

From Good Words.

ROBIN AND I.

Once, upon a winter day,
As I sat, forlorn and sad,
Thinking, in a fretful way,
Of the time when I was glad—
Hopping lightly o'er the snow,
Came a robin that I know.

On the window ledge he stood,
With a bright, inquiring eye;
'Twas a compact that he should
Always call in passing by.
Just to show we might pretend
Each to entertain a friend.

When I saw my tiny guest
Waiting for his daily crumb,
Dainty, trim, and self-possessed,
Never doubting it would come,
I could almost hear him say,
"Mistress, food is scarce to-day."

And my heart made sad reply,
As the little dole I threw,
"Strange that one so poor as I
Should have store enough for two!
Robin, if the thing could be,
Would you throw a crumb to me?"

Not a sound disturbed the hush,
Save my own impatient sigh—
Robin to a neighboring bush
Darted off without good-by.
How! you leave, faithless bird,
As I waited for a word.

Ah! I wronged that breast of fire aflear,
Forth his cheery carol came.
And I held my breath to hear,
For that dear, familiar strain
Woke that better self again.

Suddenly the music ceased,
Yet the silence breathed of balm;
Art thou flown, then, small hedge priest,
Somewhere else to raise the psalm?
"Man," the Master finely said,
"Doth not live alone by bread."

THE DEACON'S WEEK.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

The communion service of January was just over in the church at Sugar Hollow, and people were waiting for Mr. Parkes to give out the hymn, but he did not give it out; he laid his book down on the table, and looked about on his church.

He was a man of simplicity and sincerity, fully in earnest to do his Lord's work, and do it with all his might, but he did sometimes feel discouraged. His congregation was a mixture of farmers and mechanics, for Sugar Hollow was cut in two by Sugar Brook, a brawling, noisy stream that turned the wheel of many a mill and manufactory, yet on the hills around it there was still a scattered population eating their bread in the full perception of the primeval curse. So he had to contend with the keen brain and skeptical comment of the men who piqued themselves on power to hammer at theological problems as well as hot iron, with the jealousy and repulsion and bitter feeling that has bred the communistic hordes abroad and at home; while perhaps he had a still harder task to awaken the sluggish souls of those who used their days to struggle with barren hillside and rocky pasture for mere food and clothing, and their nights to sleep the dull sleep of physical fatigue and mental vacuity.

It seemed sometimes to Mr. Parkes that nothing but the trump of Gabriel could arouse his people from their sins and make them believe on the Lord and follow His footsteps. To-day—no—a long time before to-day he had mused and prayed till an idea took shape in his thought, and now he was to put it in practice; yet he felt peculiarly responsible for the success of the experiment. Then there flashed across him, as words of Scripture will come back to the habitual Bible reader, the noble utterance of Gamaliel concerning Peter and his brethren when they stood before the council: "If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it.

So with a sense of strength the minister spoke: "My dear friends," he said, "you all know, though I did not give any notice to that effect, that this week is the Week of Prayer. I have a mind to ask you to make it for this once a week of practice instead. I think we may discover some things, some of the things of God, in this manner that a succession of prayer meetings would not perhaps so thoroughly reveal to us. Now when I say this I don't mean to have you go home and vaguely endeavor to walk straight in the old way; I want you to take 'topics,' as they are called, for the prayer meetings. For instance, Monday is prayer for the temperance work. Try all that day to be temperate in speech, in act, in indulgence of any kind that is hurtful to you. The next day is for Sunday schools; go and visit your scholars, such of you as are teachers, and try to feel that they have living souls to save. Wednesday is the day for fellowship meeting; we are cordially invited to attend a union meeting of this sort at Bantam. Few of us can go twenty-five miles to be with our brethren there; let us spend that day in cultivating our brethren here; let us go and see those who have been cold to us for some reason, heal up our breaches of friendship, confess our shortcomings one to another, and act as if in our Master's words, 'all ye are brethren.'

"Thursday is the day to pray for the family relation: let us each try to be to our families on that day in our measure what the Lord is to His family, the church, remembering the words, 'Fathers provoke not your children to auger;' 'Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them.' These are the texts rarely commented upon I have noticed, in our conference meetings; we are more apt to speak of the obedience due from children, and the submission and meekness our wives owe us, forgetting that duties are always reciprocal.

"Friday the church is to be prayed for. Let us then each for himself try to act that day just as we think Christ, our great Exemplar, would have acted in our places. Let us try to prove to ourselves and the world about us that we have not taken upon us His name lightly or in vain. Saturday is prayer day for the heathen and foreign missions. Brethren, you know and I know that there are heathen at our doors here; let every one of you who will, take that day to preach the gospel to some one who does not hear it anywhere else. Perhaps you will find work that ye know not of lying in your midst. And let us all on Saturday evening meet here again and choose some one brother to relate his experience of the week. You who are willing to try this method please to rise."

Everybody rose except old Amos Tucker, who never stirred, though his wife pulled at him and whispered to him imploringly. He only shook his grizzled head and sat immovable.

"Let us sing the doxology," said Mr. Parkes, and it was sung with full fervor. The new idea had roused the church fully; it was something fixed and positive to do; it was the lever point Archimedes longed for, and each felt ready and strong to move a world.

Saturday night the church assembled again. The cheerful eagerness was gone from their faces; they looked downcast, troubled, weary—as the pastor expected. When the box for ballots was passed about, each one tore a bit of paper from the sheet placed in the hymn books for the purpose and wrote on it a name. The pastor said after he had counted them, "Deacon Emmons, the lot has fallen on you."

"I'm sorry for't," said the Deacon rising up and taking off his overcoat. "I ha'n't got the best of records Mr. Parkes, now I tell ye."

"That isn't what we want," said Mr. Parkes. "We want to know the whole experience of some one among us, and we know you will not tell us either more or less than what you did experience."

Deacon Emmons was a short, thick set man with a shrewd, kindly face and gray hair, who kept the village store and had a well earned reputation for honesty.

"Well brethren," he said, "I dono why I shouldn't tell it. I am pretty well ashamed of myself, no doubt, but I guess I be, and maybe I shall profit by what I've found out these six days back. I'll tell you just as it come. Monday, I looked about me to begin with. I am amazing fond of coffee, and it a'n't good for me, the doctor says it ain't, but dear me, it does set a man up good, cold mornings, to have a cup of hot, sweet, tasty drink, and I haven't had the grit to refuse! I knew it made me what folks call nervous and I call cross before night come; and I knew it fetched on spells of low spirits when our folks couldn't get a word out of me—not a good one anyway; so I thought I'd try on that to begin with. I tell you it come hard! I hankered after that drink of coffee dreadful! Seemed as though I couldn't eat my breakfast without it I feel to pity a man that loves liquor more'n I ever did in my life before; but I feel sure they can stop if they'll try, for I've stopped, and I'm a goin' to stay stopped.

"Well, come to dinner, there was another fight. I do set by pie the most of anything. I was fetched up on pie, as you may say. Our folks always had it three times a day, and the doctor he's been talkin' and talkin' to me about eatin' pie. I have the dyspepsy like everything, and it makes me useless by spells, and onreliable as a weather cock. An' Doctor Drake he says there won't nothing help me but to diet. I was readin' the Bible that morning while I sat waiting for breakfast, for 'twas Monday, and my wife was kine of set back with washin' and all, and I come acrost that part where it says that the bodies of Christians are temples of the Holy Ghost. Well, thinks I, we'd ought to take care of 'em if they be, and see that there kep' clean and pleasant, like the church: and nobody can be clean or pleasant that has dyspepsy. But, come to pie, I felt as though I couldn't! and, lo ye, I didn't! I eet a piece right against my conscience; facin' what I knew I ought to do I went and done what I ought not to do. I tell you my conscience made music of me considerable, and I said then that I wouldn't never sneer at a drinkin' man no more when he slipped up. I'd feel for him an' help him, for I see it was a good deal more'n I knew before.

"I started out next day to look up my Bible class. They haven't really tended up to Sunday school as they ought to, along back, but I was busy here and there, and there didn't seem to be a real chance to get to it. Well, 'twould take the evenin' to tell it all, but I found one real sick, been abed for three weeks, and was so glad to see me that I felt fair ashamed. Seemed as though I heerd the Lord for the first time sayin', 'Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these ye did it not to me.' Then another man's old mother says to me, before he come in from the shed, says she, 'He's been a saying that if folks practiced what they preached you'd ha' come round to look him up afore now, but he reckoned you kinder looked down on mill hands. I'm awful glad you come.' Brethring, so was I. I tell you that day's work done me good. I got a poor opinion of Josiah Emmons, now I tell ye, but I learned more about the Lord's wisdom than a month o' Sundays ever showed me."

A smile he could not repress passed over Mr. Parkes' earnest face. The deacon had forgotten all external issues in coming so close to the heart of things; but the smile passed as he said, "Brother Emmons, do you remember what the Master said 'If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself'?"

"Well, it's so," answered the deacon, "it's so right along. Why, I never thought so much of my Bible class nor took no sech int'rest in 'em as I do to-day—not since I begun to teach. I be-believe they'll come more reg'lar now too.

"Now come fellowship day. I thought that would be all plain sailin'; seemed as though I'd got warmed up till I felt pleasant towardst everybody; so I went around seein' folks that was neighbors, and 'twas easy; but when I come home at noon spell Philury says, says she, 'Square Tucker's black bull is into th' orchard a tearin' round, and he's knocked two lengths o' fence down flat!' Well, the old Adam riz up then, you'd better believe. That black bull has been a breaking into my lot ever sence we got in th' aftermath, and it's Square Tucker's fence, and he won't make it bull strong as he'd oughter, and that orchard was a young one just comin' to bear, and all the new wood crisp as cracklin's with frost.

You'd better believe I didn't have much feller-feeling with Amos Tucker. I jest put over to his house and spoke up pretty free to him, when he looked up and says, says he, 'Fellowship meetin' day, ain't it, Deacon?' I'd ruther he'd ha' slapped my face. I felt as though I should like to slip behind the door. I see pretty distinct what sort of life I'd been livin' all the years I'd been a professor, when I couldn't hold on to my tongue and temper one day!"

"Breth-e-ren," interrupted a slow, harsh voice, somewhat broken with emotion, "I'll tell the rest on't. Josiah Emmons come around like a man an' a Christian right there. He asked me for to forgive him, and not to think 'twas the fault of his religion, because 'twas his'n and nothing else. I think more of him to-day than I ever did before. I was one that wouldn't say I'd practice with the rest of ye. I thought 'twas everlastin' nonsense. I'd ruther go to forty-nine prayer meetin's than work at being good a week. I b'lieve my hope has been one of them that perish; it ha'n't worked, and I leave it behind to-day. I mean to begin honest, and it was seeing one honest Christian man fetched me round to't."

Amos Tucker sat down and buried his grizzled head in his rough hands.

"Bless the Lord!" said the quavering tones of a still older man from a far corner of the house, and many a glistening eye gave silent response.

"Go on, Brother Emmons," said the minister.

"Well, when next day come I got up to make the fire, and my boy Joe had forgot the kindlin's. I'd opened my mouth to give him Jesse, when it come over me suddin that this was the day of prayer for the family relation. I thought I wouldn't say nothing. I jest fetched in the kindlin's myself, and when the fire burnt up good I called wife.

"'Dear me!' says she, 'I've got such a headache, 'Siah, but I'll come in a minit.' I didn't mind that, for women are always having aches, and I was jest a goin to say so, when I remembered the tex' about not bein' bitter against 'em, so I says, 'Philury, you lay abed. I guess Emmy and me can get the vittles to-day.' I declare she turned over and give me sech a look; why, it struck right in. There was my wife that had worked for an' waited on me twenty odd year, 'most scar't because I spoke kind of feeling to her. I went out and fetched in a pail of water she'd always drawed herself, and then I milked the cow. When I come in Philury was up fryin' the potatoes, and the tears a shinin on her white face She didn't say nothing, she's kinder still, but she hadn't no need to. I felt a little meaner'n I did the day before. But 'twan't nothing to my condition when I was goin', towards night, down the sullar stairs for some apples, so's the children could have a roast, and I heered Joe up in the kitchen say to Emmy, 'I do believe, Em, pa's goin' to die.' 'Why Jostar Emmons, how you talk!' 'Well, I do; he's so everlastin' pleasant an' good natered I can't but think he's struck with death'

"I tell ye, brethren, I set right down on them sullar stairs and cried. I *did* really. Seemed as though the Lord had turned and looked at me jest as He did at Peter. Why, there was my own children never see me act real fatherly and pretty in all their lives. I'd growled and scolded and prayed at 'em, and tried to fetch 'em up jest as the twig is bent the tree's inclined, ye know, but I hadn't never thought that they'd got right an' reason to expect I'd do my part as well as their own. Seemed as though I was findin' out more about Josiah Emmons' shortcoming than was real agreeable.

"Come around Friday I got back to the store. I'd kind of left it to the boys the early part of the week, and things was a little cutering, but I did have sense not to tear round and use sharp words so much as common. I began to think 'twas getting easy to practice after five days, when in come Judge Herrick's wife after some curtain calico. I had a handsome piece, all done off with roses and things, but there was a fault in the weavin', every now and then a thin streak. She didn't notice it, but she was pleased with the figures on't, and said she'd take the whole on it. I was just as the Lord would in our place come acrost me. Why, I turned as red as a beet, I know I did. It made me all of a tremble. There was I, a doorkeeper in the tents of my God, as David says, really cheatin', and cheatin' a woman. I tell ye, brethren, I was all of a sweat. 'Mis' Herrick,' says I, 'I don't believe you've looked real close at this goods; 'tain't thoroughly wove,' says I. So she didn't take it, but what fetched me was to think how many times before I had done such mean, onreliable little things to turn a penny, and all the time saying and prayin' that I wanted to be like Christ. I kep' a trippin' of myself up all day jest in the ordinary business, and I was a peg lower down when night come than I was a Thursday. I'd ruther, as far as the hard work is concerned, lay a mile of four-foot stone wall than undertake to do a man's living Christian duty for twelve workin' hours; and the heft of that is, it's because I ain't used to it and I ought to be.

"So this morning came around, and I felt a mite more cherk. 'Twas missionary mornin', and seemed as if 'twas a sight easier to preach than to practice. I thought I'd begin to old Mis' Vedder's. So I put a Testament in my pocket and knocked to her door. Says I, 'Good mornin,' ma'am,' and then I stopped. Words seemed to hang, somehow. I did not want to pop right out that I'd come to try'n convert her folks. I hemmed and swallowed a little, and fin'lly I said, says I, 'We don't see you to meetin' very frequent, Mis' Vedder'

"'No, you don't!' ses she, as quick as a wink. 'I stay to home and mind my business.'

"'Well, we should like to hev you come along with us and do ye good,' says I, sort of conciliatin.'

"'Look a here, Deacon' she snapped, 'I've lived alongside of you fifteen year, and you knowed I never went to meetin'; we ain't a pious lot, and you knowed it; we're poorer 'n death and uglier 'n sin. Jim he drinks and swears, and Malviny dono her letters. She knows a heap she hadn't ought to, besides. Now what are you a comin' here to-day for, I'd like to know, and talkin' so glib about meetin'? Go to meetin'! I'll go or come jest as I darn please, for all you. Now get out 'o this!' Why, she come at me with a broomstick. There wasn't no need on't; what she said was enough. I *hadn't* never asked her nor her'n to so much as think of goodness before. Then I went to another place jest like that—I won't call no more names; and sure enough there was ten children in rags, the hull of 'em, and the man half drunk. He give it to me, too; and I don't wonder. I'd never lifted a hand to serve nor save 'em before in all these years. I'd said consider'ble about the heathen in foreign parts, and give some little for to convert 'em, and I had looked right over the heads of them that was next door. Seemed as if I could hear Him say, 'These ought ye to have done, and not have left the other undone.' I couldn't face another soul today, brethren. I come home, and here I be. I've been searched through and through and found wantin'. God be merciful to me a sinner!"

He dropped into his seat, and bowed his head; and many another bent, too. It was plain that the deacon's experience was not the only one among the brethren. Mr. Payson rose, and prayed as he had never prayed before; the week of practice had fired his heart, too. And it began a memorable year for the church in Sugar Hollow; not a year of excitement or enthusiasm, but one when they heard their Lord saying, as to Israel of old, "Go forward," and they obeyed His voice. The Sunday school flourished, the church services were fully attended, every good thing was helped on its way, and peace reigned in their homes and hearts, imperfect perhaps, as new growths are, but still an offshoot of the peace past understanding.

And another year they will keep another week of practice, by common consent.—*Congregationalist.*

NEWSPAPER LIFE.

Peck, of the Milwaukee *Sun*, says: There is no other business that mortal man ever engaged in, that embraces such a continual round of pleasure and glad surprises as attends the establishing and conducting of a newspaper.

There is always in every city, he says, some young man who thinks his stock of divine afflatus is too large, more than he can possibly hold another minute without blowing off or exploding and killing some one, and it is often such a young business. He goes to some out of the way country town, and wheedles a few of the leading business men into the idea they need a paper to boom the place, and four or five hundred dollars is subscribed and the fun commences. For a few weeks, or perhaps months, until the novelty of having a paper in the town wears off, business is very good, and the man thinks he has struck it rich, and he refuses to sell out at a fabulous price. But before long a reaction sets in. His stock of energy commences to play out, the people don't worry much whether the paper comes out or not, subscribers refuse to pay or take the paper, advertising gets low, the office hands are obliged to steal wood, and stand the corner grocery off for soap for the office.

The proprietor finds his bills at the stores accumulating, and getting bigger than the advertising accounts will pay. The business men send away to other towns for job work, and the editor is laid upon a sick bed from the effects of a mauling he gets from some esteemed citizen, on account of an article that appeared in the paper. A draft from the paper house lies in the bank unpaid, and to save it from protest, the editor hustles around and borrows money that he don't know as he will ever be able to pay In his walks by day he is constantly harassed by his creditors and his dreams by night are full of all manners of terrors. He wonders from week to week what he will have for his next week's issue, or how he will pay the butcher for the last liver he had for dinner. He makes a vigorous effort to be appointed postmaster of the town to give him some ready cash, but fails through lack of political influence; runs for County Clerk, but is beaten by one of the old settlers out at the corners, whose wife is sick, and the people want to do some thing to help him out.

After a few years of trials and hardships of this kind, the poor man gives up in despair and sells out to some other man who never had any newspaper experience, and don't know how much fun there is in the business. And so it goes below the average. But some one has got to print papers in country towns, and so we suppose there will always be men who can tell of the hardships and discouraging incidents attending the publication of a paper in a town that cannot support it.

But after all is said, any man who ever started a newspaper in a small town, will swear that so long as he could keep out of the poor house he had more fun than you could shake a stick at.

WHAT IS A "DUDE?"—A new word has suddenly sprung into popularity and everybody is using it to define one class of the genus masher. The word is "dude," and the New York correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* thus elucidates its significance "It means a masher, and yet it means something more than a masher. For instance, a masher may be young or old; he may mash by virtue of his politeness, of his accomplishments, of his wealth, beauty, eyes, nose or fame; he may be a man of mature years, an old man, a young man or boy. In speaking of mashers one is never sure exactly what sort of a man is meant. There is a class of mashers in New York who will now have a definite place in the language of the town as dudes. A dude cannot be old; he must be young, and to be properly termed a dude he should be one of a certain class who affect the metropolitan theatres. The dude is from nineteen to twenty-eight years of age, wears trousers of extreme tightness, is hollow chested, effeminate in his ways, apes the English and distinguishes himself among his fellows as a lover of actresses. The badge of his office is the paper cigarette, and his bell crown English opera hat is his chiefest joy. They are seen in large numbers at the theatres. They form one of the interesting features of the evening entertainments. They are offensive because they blow cigarette smoke in ladies and monopolize the bar between the acts. As a rule, they are rich men's sons, and very proud of the unlimited cash at their command. They call all actresses by their first names, and affect extreme familiarity with all things pertaining to the stage; but in reality they know very little personally of the men and women of the dramatic profession. Still, the dude always poses as the particular favorite of the reigning theatrical celebrity. They are too shallow pated and weak to accomplish any harm, but they are sometimes offensive. No dude is a real dude who does not talk to a fellow dude in a loud voice during the play; also, no dude who respects himself ever takes a lady to the theatre. They run in pairs and compare notes between the acts."

"In a Nutshell" is the title of a work in which Dio Lewis, A. M., M. D., tells college students the best fruits of his life. It is good reading for everybody. It treats of the precious treasures in the bank of health. Vetilation, sleep, food, drinks, tobacco, exercise, baths, the voice, our eyes, our teeth, our hair, colds are among its subjects. Dio Lewis has long been known as a racy writer and an excellent adviser. If the advice given in this little book were followed by the young people the sales of patent medicines would be seriously affected. It is published by Clarke Brothers, Bible House, New York.

A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship-of-war, some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell plump on the head of the first lieutenant. "Wretch," said the officer, after he had gathered himself up, "where the dickens did you come from?" "Ah, sure, I came from the north of Ireland, yer honor."

SWEET SCENTED SECRETS.

The export of the fine perfumery is principally from Grasse, Nice, Cannes and Bremen. The business is divided into two parts. The manufacturer extracts from the flowers their essential oils. The perfumer buys these oils, pomades and extracts, and compounds them in several ways.

Only about a cozen of all the fragrant flowers in the world are used in the manufacture of perfumery, viz: the violet, rose, orange flower, jasmine, tuberose, cassia, lavender, thyme, rosemary, geraniums, jonquil, and fennel. The rose and the orange are the most valuable. Of the numerous varieties of the rose, only one is used, the Province rose, single, pale pink, the most sweet smelling of roses; not hardy.

Picking for perfumery occurs in almost every month in the year. It is a paradoxical fact in the business that the bitter orange yields the best blossoms for perfumery. One ton of blossoms yields two pounds eight ounces of oil neroli. The fruit of the bitter orange yields a very fine essential oil, bigarade. It is used in many scents. The orange tree, cultivated for its oil, lasts, with care, over 200 years.

One ton of the distilled leaves of the scented verbena geranium yields from 24 to 30 ounces of the essential oil. The flowers of the jasmine are picked just after sunset in July, and in the morning, as soon as the dew is off, in August. The jasmine is a peculiarly delicate flower. Its essential oil is so volatile that it can not be extracted by distillation. Only a faint tinge of the perfume is left in the water that passes through the refrigerant.

Like the jasmine, the oil of the tube rose cannot be extracted by distillation. The perfume of the cassia is much used in compounds. The process of manufacturing perfumes is in itself very interesting, especially to the ladies.

A ton of roses yields only two ounces of the attar, ottar, or otto. If kept at a temperature below 60 degrees, attar crystalizes; if kept open to the air and light, it is easy volatilized. Perfumed oils are made by putting fresh quantities of flowers into the finest of virgin olive oil, from 20 to 30 different times. The essential oil of flowers has a strong affinity to lard or grease. The latter, rendered as white as snow, is perfectly saturated with the flowers. The process is repeated many times. In this way we have pomade of rose, orange, cassia, and violet. The affinity of the perfume of flowers for alcohol is, however, stronger than that for grease. Pomades, immersed in alcohol, are rendered into extracts, the grease leaving the perfume. It is safe to say that, among the numerous articles of toilet, the manufacture of perfumed pomades, perfumed oils, and high priced perfumery, generally, is a sealed book to many persons.

A GLANCE AT THE SPECULATORS.

Let a traveller step into the magnificent *Bourse*, or Stock Exchange, of Paris, during business hours, and he will see a good representation of the ideal Pandemonium. Shouts, yells, frantic gestures, as if from those in dire distress, an uproar of voices, and not one intelligible word. Let him visit its cousin, the New York Stock Exchange, and he finds an equal Babel. French, English or Choctaw, are alike jargon when coming from the mouths of half-crazed speculators. Visitors are admitted only to the gallery, and as they look down from their security upon the surging mass beneath, they rejoice at the restriction.

The floor is strewn with ... hurrying in and out. The crowding members elbow each each other this way and that, and "bulls" and "bears" grow hoarse endeavoring to out-shout each other. There goes a man's hat over his eyes! He pushes it up and turns to see the cause, and away it spins in an opposite quarter, rolling on the floor amid dirt, dust, paper, boot heels, and tobacco quids. It may have been accident, possibly design, the latter undoubtedly, if he have been recently admitted, for the advent of a new member upon the floor of the Stock Exchange subjects him to experience at the hands of the younger and more frisky brokers, which must remind him of the vicissitudes of his freshman year in college. When a new member made his appearance recently, he was greeted with "howls of delight." His hat was promptly knocked off, and other men's hats were banged on to his head, some of them stopping on his crown and others going down till they were stopped by his ears or nose. The account continues: "Then they rushed him around the room, and bitterly lamented the fact that the table which used to stand in front of the rostrum, had been removed, for it used to be one of the features of a man's initiation to be laid on his back on this table, which was fastened securely to the floor, and then his tormentors, taking his arms and legs spun him round and round like a pin-wheel. They tore his coat and chalked him all over with strange signs, till at last, in despair, he offered to sell his newly acquired seat for very much less than he paid for it." Three other gentlemen who were admitted to membership on the same day, failed to appear on the floor, and no wonder.

By special arrangement with Chatto & Windus, of London, the *Domestic Monthly* will begin publication of Justin McCarthy's new novel, "Maid of Athens," in its May number, *ready April 17th*, 1883. This new novel will be looked for with great interest as it is the first work that Mr. McCarthy has written since the publication of his admirable "History of Our Own Times," which was so well received a few years ago both in England and in this country. The novel promises to be by far the best that has come from Mr. McCarthy's pen, and that he has written charming novels every one who has read his "Lady Judith," or "A Fair Saxon," will testify. Mr. McCarty is one of the most prominent of the Irish Members of Parliament, and it is probably owing to his laborious duties in the House of Commons that he has not been able to give more time to literature. "Maid of Athens" will run for the remainder of the year in the *Domestic Monthly* and will be illustrated by charming designs by F. Barnard, of London. The *Domestic Monthly* is published by Blake & Co., 853 Broadway, N. Y., at One Dollar a year, or Fifteen cents a copy.

The English language is a very expressive language, as witness the following quotation:

"Write we know, is written right,
When we see it written write.
But when we see it written wright,
We know it is not written right.
For write, to have it written right,
Must not be written right, nor rite,
Nor yet must it be written wright,
But write, for so 'tis written right"

"Yes," said the deacon, "the organist certainly did play opera bouffe airs and the can-can in his voluntary yesterday. But, dear me, I can't kick up a row about it without giving myself away by showing that I recognized the music."—*Unidentified Exchange.*

The Philadelphia *News* says the New York *Truth*, "has gone and hired A. Hall."

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5, '83.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

HARMONY.

In the light of the recent elections in some of the states it appears that old associations, and the memories of former triumphs are stronger than recent feuds in the Republican ranks. The Reform movement which gave large Democratic gains in Ohio, elected General Butler and Mr. Pattison Governors of the commonwealths of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, having accomplished that much appears on the surface to be abundantly satisfied with its achievments in that direction and the probabilities are that in 1884 the wings of the Republican party will again be united and its members work together against its old adversary, the Democratic party. The feeling that racy full control of the national government is not a proper thing for Republicans to do, is fast gaining ground. There is no manner of doubt but that the party contains a large proportion of the elements which should govern the country.

Harmony hereafter should be cultivated. There is no disguising the fact, that while the labors of the reformers may have been conscientiously directed toward the purification of the political field, yet in some instances the failure to do so is particularly marked. The New York *Tribune*, which took such a great interest in Pennsylvania politics last fall, and did more than any other paper outside of this State, to bring about the defeat of the regular Republican candidate for Governor, General Beaver, from time to time now laments the selection of the very man whose election was only made possible by the ballots of citizens who voted the way that the *Tribune* and papers of like political bias indicated, and thereby elected Pattison, the Democratic nominee. General Butler, the reformer chosen by Massachusetts, has disgusted the reform element of the Republican party there, and the feeling is prevalent that the ways of the reformers last year are not the ways to reform. The lack of character shown by those chosen to fill the prominent offices in opposition to the men who should have been elected, is doing a good work in the aid thus given towards accomplishing the unification of the Republican party. This, and the fair treatment which should be, and is being given to all Republicans, will promote a real and unselfish harmony which is

Education calls attention to the fact that in the technical schools of Paris girls are taught various trades. "Among these," it says, "are book keeping, including everything else necessary to a commercial education, painting on porcelain, wood engraving, artificial flower making, designing patterns, painting window shades, and other industrial and decorative arts. Millinery and dress making are taught, and in such a way as to make of them fine arts All the work is done under the constant inspection and criticism of the ablest and most artistic masters that Paris can furnish. Cheap instruction would necessarily be second-rate, and second rate teachers would produce second-rate artisans, injuring permanently the character of the schools. The course of study embraces three years, the literary course is that laid down by the French Government for schools of the second grade, corresponding somewhat to our grammar schools. Price of tuition in any one of the handicrafts taught is two dollars a month. If the pupil takes also the literary course, the charge is about two dollars and a half."

—The prima donna Mme. Nilsson is impulsive. She says that J. H. Mapleson is no Colonel, calls him a liar, and says he ought to have his "head punched." Colonel (?) Mapleson rejoins that Nilsson has no repertoire to speak of, and that the "natural developments of her system have altered the 'tessitura' of her voice. If all of this is so, Mapleson is very, very bad, and Nilsson, well, the "tessitura" fixes her.

—An advertiser in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* announced his want of "a man without encumbrance, of middle age, willing to travel; must be a misanthrope, with bitter experiences of the wickedness of mankind; pay and position good; every thing found." A vast number of misanthropes responded, so many, in fact, that the advertiser had to hire a secretary to deal with them.

—The election yesterday in Rhode Island resulted about as as was expected. The Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. Bouren, was chosen by a majority of 2,500 over Mr. Sprague and Mr. Cutter. His plurality over Sprague is about 3,000.

—The Everhardt Free Pass bill passed finally in the Senate yesterday. It prohibits the issuing of free passes by railroad companies to any one except officers and employes, and a violation subjects offenders to fine or imprisonment.

—Charles Dudley Warner has written for the May *Century* a lively and satirical article on "The English Volunteers During the Late Invasion," the invader of England being in this case American literature.

—The President has appointed Genera Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Postmaster General. The selection will meet with almost universal commendation.

IRONMEN IN COUNCIL.

Preparing to Take the Initiative in Readjusting Wages on a Lower Scale.

The iron manufacturers of the West have quietly prepared a great surprise for their employees and the public in general. Heretofore, when the time drew near for the annual adjustment of wages in the mills, the manufacturers quietly awaited the demands of the workmen, then held a meeting and decided whether to accept or reject them. This year the manufacturers have repeatedly within the past two months declared that instead of wages being adjusted as usual, they would have to be subjected to a complete readjustment, and that on a basis lower than has been paid since the close of the great strike. They also determined to take the initiative instead of awaiting the result of the deliberations of the workmen. In pursuance of this policy, three or four well known representatives of the iron trade have visited the headquarters of the Western Iron Association in Pittsburgh two or three times a week during the past month, but their work has been done in secret. Tuesday night and early yesterday the names of iron manufacturers doing business in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Covington, Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities appeared on the hotel registers of Pittsburgh. At about 10 o'clock these men entered the rooms doors were closed to outsiders. They were not opened until 1½ P. M. An annual meeting of the Western Iron Association was held, but its business did not consume much time. When it was finished a meeting of the association organized during the great strike last year was held. The business considered was the wages to be paid next year. The men who had been meeting so mysteriously at the rooms of the association presented a revision of the scales of the present year, and this was discussed, and after some minor changes, adopted as the basis on which the manufacturers will stand. The exact figures of the manufacturers' scale could not be ascertained, but it was learned without doubt that it proposes a reduction in wages of from 10 to 20 per cent. The reduction takes in the whole list of mill workmen, puddlers as well as finishers coming in for their share It is made necessary, the manufacturers say, by the condition of trade and the reduction of the tariff, and will not be diverted from.

—The *Art Amateur* for April contains working designs of oak leaves for a vase, wild roses for a dessert plate, and aristolochia vine for a panel, a variety of ecclesiastical and South Kensington embroidery designs, and a second page of monograms in A. The frontispiece is a fine drawing of the superb silver cup and tray presented by Ogden Goelet to the New York Yacht Club. An interesting biography of Alma Tadema is accompanied by numerous illustrations of that Artist's work, including a large engraving of "Sunday morning," and another of "A Parting Kiss." A group of clever sketches from the Paris Water Color Favorite"—are also noticeable among the full page illustrations. Especially interesting are the illustrated accounts of the famous Jones' collection in London, and of "A Wood Carver's Home"—the exquisitely decorated house of Mr. Benn Pitman at Cincinnati. There are also valuable articles on book cases (by Arthur Penn), china painting (by Miss Mc Laughlin), the Leland Art School at Philadelphia, flower painting, portrait drapery, portiere embroideries, fancy ball costumes, dining rooms and other practical topics. French paintings in New York, and the recent exhibition of the Art Club of that city, are discussed editorially; "My Note Book" is full as usual of pungent paragraphs, and in every respect this number well maintains the high standard which the *Art Amateur* has set for itself. Price, 35 cents, $4 a year. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

—Twenty-five years ago the Bethany Mission Sunday school in Philadelphia was started in the second story of an unfinished dwelling house by Mr. John Wannamaker, who has been its superintendent ever since. Through his vigorous administration and princely beneficence it has now developed into a large church, having a sanctuary with a seating capacity of over 2,000 and one of the largest and best Sunday school buildings in the country, with a school that is known the world over. There were received into membership with this church on the 18th of March the very large number of 245 persons, of whom only 21 came by letter. This large ingathering is the result of a series of special services under the leadership of Henry C. McCook of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. The most of the converts are from the Sunday school and are from fourteen to twenty-four years of age. It is noteworthy that of 119 new members 175 had been baptized in infancy. The total membership of the church is now 1,400, being one of the largest of the Presbyterian denomination in this country.

—The residents of Camden will start a Self-Preservation Association, to take such steps as they may deem necessary for the protection of their homes from the depredations of the burglars who now infest that city. A meeting of citizens will be called in a few days, when a president, secretary and treasurer will be appointed and a general fund raised, which will be used in engaging detectives in ferreting out these depredators.

Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier have followed in the path originally laid out by the Board of Brokers, and followed by several other patriotic citizens, and have had Eighth street thoroughly cleaned from Race to Walnut, and Market from Seventh to Ninth, and Filbert from Eighth to Ninth. Another gentleman has also had several squares cleaned.

—The venerable Peter Cooper died yesterday morning, at his home in New York, of pneumonia. He had been ill but three days. He was in his 93d year.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

Many mill owners have promised to comply with the law, and employ no children under 13 years of age.

John M. Sharp, an extensive builder, has taken out permits for the erection of 101 dwellings in the northwestern section of the City.

The Superintendent of the Horticultural department of the Park has been directed to plant one thousand trees at the Concourse in West Park.

The *Sun* wants all heads of departments and boards and commissions made elective. "If the people are not fit to take care of themselves," it says, "let us have a Monarchy."

The Centennial Exhibition Company is about winding up its affairs. The Park Commission will relieve it from the work of restoring the grounds to their natural state for the sum of $2,500.

The late Gustavus S. Benson left $21,000 in bequests to eight different Presbyterian institutions, and $2,000 to Rev. W. P. Breed, pastor of West Spruce street church. The entire estate of the deceased is set down at $900,000.

At a meeting of th Board of Guardians of the Poor Monday, it was decided, among other things, to furnish the children with benches and knives and forks. It is inferable that the rule heretofore has been that fingers were made before

The Girard House, on Chestnut street, has been purchased by the lessee, Mr. A. H. Moore for $51,000. He had previously purchased the adjoining property on the west for $445,000, and intends greatly to enlarge and improve the hotel accommodations.

The Sunday breakfast Association furnished the last meal of the season on Sunday morning last. There were 495 persons present, and 69 of that number signed the temperance pledge. During the season 7,930 persons were fed and 1,205 signed the pledge.

Phillip C. Garrett delivered the introductory lecture of a course of five at the Central High School, on Saturday, on industrial art education. The next lecturer in the series is Coleman Sellers, who will speak on Saturday, April 14, on "Machine Construction and Metal Work."

Terrence Brady, employed in Charles Spering's store, Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., has been arrested charged with robbing his employer of money and goods. His stealings have been going on for years, and will amount to between two and three thousand dollars.

Themarriage of Miss Florence Amelia Smith, of Philadelphia, to Baron Gisbert Von Friesen, took place Wednesday evening of last week, at the church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets. The Baron will take his bride to his castle on the Rhine.

Samuel Mason, a well known citizen and member of the Society of Friends, died at his home in Germantown on Wednesday night of last week, aged 85 years. He was for thirty years a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and one of the originators of the Apprentices Library.

Of the charges against [illegible] forgery has been [illegible], and sentencing Robert Chew, the superintendent, to two years' imprisonment; Levi Chew to 18 months, McNamee to 8 months, and Pillett to 4 months, to date from the 15th of December, when they were committed.

During the season just closed the Moyamensing Soup Society distributed 64,000 pints of soup and 21,070 pounds of bread. This is one of the oldest organizations of the kind in Philadelphia, and has done a vast deal of practical charity in feeding, in the midst of winter, many deserving poor.

A new prison, to relieve the crowded condition of the present County jail, on the grounds of the House of Correction, has been recommended by the Prison Committee of Councils, and a site is about to be selected by the Prison Inspectors and the Managers of the House of Correction.

Of the 150 liquor selling places returned by the police as improper places to license, 33 have been refused, the charges have not been sustained in 47 cases, the charges against 19 have been withdrawn by the police, 6 are held under advisement, and 8 have not been reached, or applications made.

A corporation has been organized under the title of "The Union Republican Association of Pennsylvania." Its object is to establish a club for the education of the people in the principles of the Republican party, to develop a spirit of equality and fraternity, and promote harmony in the ranks of the party and provide for the social enjoyment of the members.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company met on Wednesday and reorganized for the year. Vice-presidents Smith, Thomson, Du Barry and Green were elected ex-officio members of the Board. Mr. George B. Roberts was re-elected President; Mr. John C. Sims, Jr., Secretary; and Mr. John D. Taylor, Treasurer. All the other officers were re-elected.

At the election for a Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the 27th ult., the old Board previously nominated, was re-elected, receiving 554,799 votes to 12,414 cast for Edward T. Parker. The Board is constituted as follows: Messrs. George B. Roberts, Wistar Morris, Alexander M. Fox, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, Henry N. Phillips, N. Parker Shortridge, D. B. Cummins, Henry D. Welsh, John Price Wetherill, William L. Elkins, William Thaw, H. H. Houston.

Professor McAlister, the recently elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, will enter upon duty on the first of May. This will allow him some time to familiarize himself with his new field of labor that he may enter at once on his work. The summer vacation will also give him additional and ample time to resume his duties with a full knowledge of their requirement. To shaw the estimate that was placed upon his retention as Superintendent of the Milwaukee schools, the Board of Education offered to double his salary.

NEWS ITEMS.

—An Episcopal church has just been completed at Danville, at a cost of $50,000. The amount was bequeathed by the late Peter Baldy, of that place.

—At the Roach shipyard, Chester, twelve vessels are now in course of construction, and 1,500 men are now employed there. In order to complete them within the specified time, work progresses day and night.

—The Reading Railroad Company is again agitating the project of running their road from Ninth and Green streets, down Ninth to Arch, and it it is said property is being purchased along the line with that view. It would bring the main passenger station directly into the heart of the city.

—The Illinois House of representatives have just passed to third reading a bill fixing all restaurant licenses in that State at $500 a year, The adoption of such a requirement would be a practical temperance movement calculated to lessen the number of these houses now open to the public as mere drinking resorts.

—The April number of *Our Little Ones* is a charming issue. The engravings are not inferior in execution to the illustrations in the leading magazines, while the paper and typographical execution are superior. The letter press comprises bright stories and poems by writers of note. The Russell Publishing Company, Boston.

—No series ever published in *The Century* has attracted more attention, or exerted a wider influence, than Dr. Washington Gladden's three recent papers on "The Christian League of Connecticut." In view of the interest manifested, both in America and England, the author has written for the May *Century* a supplementary chapter, describing the third annual convention of the League.

—The remains of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," exhumed at Tunis, Africa, and brought to this country at the expense of Mr. Corcoran, the venerable banker of Washington, D. C., have reached Oak Hill Cemetery, Yorktown, Va., where they will be placed in a vault until June, when they will be interred in the most beautiful spot in the cemetery.

—A religious movement bearing some resemblance to that of the Salvation Army has begun at Hamburg. Three orthodox clergymen invite people, especially workmen, to meetings by placards with the inscription, "Followers of Christ, assemble and take up His cross." The meetings are well attended by men and women of the lower classes. Free discussion is allowed.

—The "oyster fleet" from Southern waters has arrived on the New Jersey coast with large cargoes of young oysters for planting. In the Delaware bay alone it is estimated that over one hundred thousand bushels will be planted. With the growth of population there is a steady increase in the consumption of oysters, and the business has assumed proportions

[illegible] mark, provide that no showily decked girls should be permitted to serve behind the bar, to tempt by their blandishments the youth of the other sex. The landlords are not to furnish intoxicating drink to any person under eighteen years of age nor to any one under the influence of liquor. A drunken person is to be conveyed to his dwelling in a cab, at the expense of the landlord at whose house he took his last glass.

—The most astonishing claim yet made in behalf of electricity is that it has been proven possible to convey by it vibrations of light, so that it is practicable not only to speak with a distant friend, but to see him. According to the Otago *Times*, Dr. Guidrah of Victoria has invented an apparatus, called by him the electroscope, which accomplishes this. The paper in question says that a public test of this instrument was made in Melbourne in the presence of some forty scientific and public men. "Sitting in a dark room, they saw projected on a large disk of white burnished metal the race-course at Flemington, with its myriad hosts of living beings. Each minute detail stood out with perfect fidelity to the original, and as they looked at the wonderful picture through binocular glasses it was difficult to imagine that they were not actually on the course itself, and moving among those whose actions they could so completely scan."

—The story told in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* about Col. George H. Butler, a nephew of the Massachusetts Butler, recalls the career of that distinguished reprobate—that is, distinguished as a reprobate, when consul general in Egypt. His "unfortunate failings" have, says the *Gazette*, made him a remarkable character in Washington for some years: "After all other plans for his reformation had failed, he was induced to enter the army and was given a position as wagon master, where it was hoped that severe discipline and removal from the haunts of civilization would effect a cure. The experiment appears to have turned out as all other tried so far have. On his arrival in Montana, he indulged in some characteristic displays. General Terry wrote here in complaint of this unexpected assignment to his command, and asked the immediate discharge of Mr. Butler. The letter of General Terry was referred to the General of the Army, on whose recommendation the appointment of Mr. Butler had been made. General Sherman read it, and returned it with a characteristic indorsement, somewhat as follows: 'This man was appointed for the purpose of developing the latent good that is in him. Let him be subjected to a severe course of discipline. Send him to jail, put a ball and chain on him, shoot him, if necessary; but don't discharge him.'"

☞"*For four years I suffered agony from a skin disease. Dr. Benson's Skin Cure cured me.*" C. B. McDonald, Plantersville, Ala. $1 at druggists.

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

As might have been forseen, the animated comments of Dr. Dix upon the defects of American girls and the errors of their training have been seized by the London press with something like malicious avidity. Their pondrous moralizing over the comminatory criticisms of the reverend Doctor's remarks do not present anything essentially new in the discussion. It is the firm conviction of the educated foreigner of a certain school that American girls reflect all the faults of their surroundings; that they are taught in a school whose principles are morally out of the right line and are graduated with erroneous notions of the duties of their position. This may be admitted, but it is true not of the American girl alone, but of young womanhood the world over.

American girls are accused, and perhaps justly, of an over-fondness for dress; of an immature entrance into the worldly conditions and rivalries of life. But any one who has mingled to any extent in society abroad will be apt to make the same remark of foreign girls. Certainly, if the comparison be made with the English people, we should gather from such society novelists as Trollope, Black, Payne, Disraeli and the lordlings who contribute to fiction that the English household was engaged in constant intrigue for the marrying off of daughters; that these intrigues were begun in the tenderest age, and the maiden herself the chief reliance of the scheming parents.

As between the over-dressing of the American girl and the awkward dressing of the English cousin, the world is pretty well agreed that the sin of the former is a good deal more endurable than that of [illegible] most persistent critics in Christendom, agree in sustaining American against English womanhood. This, however, may be merely confirming the strictures of Dr. Dix. The time and study the American girl gives to beautifying her person might be more profitably employed in training her mind, visiting the poor and doing the good works which the Church regards as essential to the higher stand of the Christian. But it will be found on comparison that none of the good works incumbent on womanhood are neglected by the American girl who has the requisite means to help her fellow men.

Every beneficent institution will bear testimony to this; for the over-dressed girl who gives her time and mind to the superficial incidents of her life is, in every instance, represented by ample works in the vineyard. In the more serious charge of uneven or imperfect, or irrational education the American girl, no doubt, shares the drawbacks that mar every known civilized system. The general average of education among women is much higher in this country than in France or England. In Germany Girls go through a training as ample as boys get in our secondary colleges. But Germany is a country where even the aristocracy would be ashamed to be second rate, either in the university or the wider education that follows terms. The discussion is, of course, incomplete unless the future of girls in colleges be understood. If the girls are to share the colleges and curriculums with boys we shall have a race of wives, mothers and sisters equal to their brethren in mere educational rudiments. It is after the elementary trainings in colleges, however that practical education begins. Now, it is doubtful if society be so constituted as to afford young women the opportunities that men enjoy for increasing their gains and confirming them by post-graduate schooling. Unless society be reorganized to enable young women to dispute with their brothers in the active affairs of life it is impossible to expect them to go on acquiring knowledge that they will have no opportunity [illegible] remains with us only by constant use of it.—*Press.*

THE SALOON-KEEPERS AND THE BOYS.

The House Committee on Vice and Immorality has reported negatively a measure which, in the interests of virtue and morality, ought to have been approved, and should be adopted. This is a little bill proposing simply to repeal the act of May 10, 1881, making it a misdemeanor for any minor to knowingly and falsely represent himself to be of full age for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors.

This remarkable act has been in force now nearly two years, and we venture to say its like cannot be found on any other statute book but our own. It should have been entitled "An act to protect saloon keepers from prosecution for selling intoxicating liquors to minors contrary to law." If such a title does not express the real purpose which lay behind and prompted the adoption of this law by the last Legislature it does express its practical workings. A prosecution begun against a saloon keeper by the parents or guardians of boys whom the former has supplied with intoxicating liquors is now at once met by a threat to prosecute the boys themselves for falsely claiming to be of age. The asseveration of the saloon keeper may be met by the indignant denial of the boys, but no parent is willing to invite a controversy of that character, so the threat usually results in the abrupt termination of the proceedings against the saloon keeper.

Whether or not the law was intended to subserve this very purpose, it is admirably adapted for it. and should be repealed forthwith. Even if the law was passed in good faith, what justice is there in subjecting a minor to a fine of $20 and imprisonment for thirty days for the simple vice of lying to a tavern keeper, while all the rest of mankind go unpunished for any falsehood short of perjury in a court of justice? There is no reason for such a law except to enable saloon keepers to blackmail parents who are inclined to prosecute those whose illegal sales of liquor are leading their boys into habits of drunkenness. The saloon keepers need no protection against misrepresentation on the part of minors, for the offense is "willfully furnishing liquors to minors." If they are really deceived as to the age of the minors there is no offense. Whether they were deceived or not is a fact for the jury, and with the minors before it the jury can readily judge pretty accurately whether the saloon keepers "willfully" violate the law or not. Though the bill to repeal the blackmailers act of 1881 has been negatively reported, its merits are so great and so manifest that we yet hope to see the Legislature take up the bill and make it a law.—*Press.*

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish the series of lectures recently delivered by Dr. Morgan Dix in Trinity church, the general drift of which is indicated by the title of the forthcoming volume, On the Calling of a Christian Woman and Her Training to Fulfill It.

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Music Boxes.

Closing Out Sale
AT REDUCED PRICES.

This being our last sale in this city for some years, we desire to sell out the entire stock before closing our Salesrooms for the season. To this end we quote the lowest possible prices, with only small advance over cost of manufacturing, to cover expenses.

Only finest quality High Class Music Boxes, specially made for our retail trade, including many new styles, with latest improvements, and of the greatest durability; far superior to the ordinary Music Boxes generally sold in this country. The tone of these Boxes is very powerful and at the same time delightfully sweet. Musical Boxes with Bells, Drums, Castagnets, Celestial Voices, Harp-Zither, Piccolo, Tremolo, Mandoline, Forte-Piano, and Sublime-Harmonie, &c., with two and three main springs, running twice and three times the length of ordinary Music Boxes by one winding.

Large stock of small Music Boxes, also, Albums, Cigar Parlors, Decanters, &c., with concealed music

Immense Display! Newest Selection!

No home should be without one of these beautiful Instruments.

This is an opportunity seldom offered. Price list on application

C. GAUTSCHI & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL BOXES,
Ste. Croix, Switzerland.
SALESROOMS, 1018 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE

USE
PURSELL'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,
BRISTOL, PA.

Bristol Cemetery.

THE managers of this Cemetery have
LAID OUT AND IMPROVED
FOR BURIAL PURPOSES,
in a location that is believed to be the best that could be secured, as it is convenient, well drained, secure from encroachment, and the sub-soil is dry sand and gravel. A considerable number of lots have already been sold and interments have commenced. The prices have been fixed much lower than other places of interment in this vicinity and range from 20 cents a square foot for lots not situated directly on the avenues or other prominent parts, to 35 cents a square foot for the choicest lots in Section C—making the price for a lot 9 by 15 feet, $27 and $47.25, respectively. Lots may be obtained larger or smaller, various sizes being on the plan which will be furnished to those intending to purchase.

A commodious and secure Receiving Vault has been constructed for the use of lot owners

A suitable place has been reserved for single interments.

Further information may be obtained of
H. PURSELL, Secretary.

NEWPORTVILLE
MILLS!

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect, and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.

☞Prime Timothy Seed for sale.

Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.

☞Grists ground on short notice.

I. C. FETTER,
Newportville

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, on Monday, the Seventh day of May, A. D., 1883, at 11 o'clock A. M., under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called the "Eagle Flute and Drum Band," the character and object of which are for the maintenance of a club for social enjoyment, and for the purpose of becoming proficient in the science of music, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by said Act of Assembly, and its supplements.

WM & J. C STUCKERT,
Solicitors.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN W. BAILEY, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to

H. A. BAILEY, Administrator

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of MANUS McILVAINE, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Pa, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

EDWARD McILVAINE,
Administrator.

Or, ANTHONY SWAIN, his Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of NATHAN McCORKLE, late of the Borough of Bristol, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against it, to present the same for settlement to

CATHARINE S. McCORKLE,
Administratrix, c. t. a.

Or, A. WEIR GILKESON, her Attorney.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that Henry S McMullin, of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, has made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay to

JOHN C. STUCKERT, Assignee,
Bristol, Pa.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF RADCLIFFE and MULBERRY STREETS, where he will be happy to see his old patrons and as many new ones as choose to favor him with a call. All Dental work promptly attended to in the most skillful manner, at reasonable rates.

Thanks for past favors.

G. W. ADAMS, D. D. S.,
Bristol, Pa.

THE PLACE TO BUY
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
And all the Popular Patent Medicines, is at
YOUNG'S DRUG STORE,
55 BATH STREET.
Our Motto—Purity and Accuracy.
A full line of Chipman and Nice's Mixed Paints and Colors. Guaranteed pure.

MISCELLANEOUS

FURNITURE! CURTAINS!
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
AT LOW PRICES!

We are now prepared to show the largest stock of inexpensive Furniture and Curtains ever offered in this city

Our workshops and salesrooms have been enlarged to more than double their former capacity

Owing to our stock of Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room, and other Furniture being so very large, we wish to reduce it, and will sell this season at unusually low prices.

To those in want of any of our Goods who do not intend visiting the city, we will, on application, send our book of plates and price list. The plates in this book are of Furniture in general use, and not of our expensive special designs which are seldom allowed to go out of our hands Goods packed and delivered at the depot in this city, WITHOUT CHARGE.

TRYMBY, REHN & CO.,
1217 & 1221 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

COON & CO.'S
ASK YOUR FURNISHER FOR THEM



FOR SALE EVERYWHERE THE BEST

C. & CO.
Collars and Cuffs.

CARPET NOTICE!

We invite buyers to call and examine our large stock of Carpeting before selecting elsewhere.

The Superior Wearing Quality of our own makes and our low prices ensure to purchasers from us full value in return for their money

We have selected the following for our SPECIAL BARGAINS:

35 Patterns of our VELVETS, - - at $1.30 per yard.
30 Patterns of our BODY BRUSSELS, - at $1.25 per yard.
35 Patterns of our TAPESTRY, - at 85cts. per yard.
(Same Quality of Tapestry sold elsewhere at $1)
30 Patterns of our Extra-Super All Wool INGRAINS, 75c. yd.

All the bargains we offered last year were eagerly bought.

J. & J. DOBSON, 809, 811 and 813 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

LOAG & PARKER,
936 Market Street, Philadelphia.
CARPETS.
Now Ready.
CANTON MATTINGS,
New and Fresh, Just Landed.
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS,
SHADES, RUGS AND MATS.
☞Call and examine our stock before purchasing.



Landreth's Early Extra Peas.

The original as well as the earliest of all Extra Early Peas, Matures in 45 days and frequently in less time. We caution the public not to buy any as Landreth's Extra Early Peas unless in original sealed packages or bags

LANDRETH'S BOSS WATERMELON,
Is among the earliest of Melons, very productive, deep scarlet flesh, very solid and luscious, sweet In a good keeping Melon, will carry long distances without injury

LANDRETH'S EARLIEST CABBAGE.
Ten days earlier than any other Cabbage and producing well-formed conical heads, remarkably large size for so early a Pioneer Those over planted will be annoyed at its early maturity and if he be a Market Gardener, will be able to place it in the market ahead of all competitors

We have reports of this variety reaching ten pounds in weight, remarkable considering its extreme earliness

LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER and ALMANAC,
Containing full catalogue of Landreth's Celebrated Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for culture, in English and German, price 10cts wholesale and retail furnished upon application Landreth's Seeds are in sealed packages, with name and full directions for culture

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, and
Southwest Corner of Delaware Avenue and Arch Streets, Philadelphia

GEO. S. STONE,
NO. 16 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBING,
Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps.
Factory, Dorrance Street west of Railroad.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO COMPANY.
Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.
$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.
PIANO STYLE 31 Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves, 52 full patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action Grand Hammers; in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added
☞Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00
Just reduced from our late wholesale factory price, $295, for 60 days only. This is now, by far, the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once Do not lose this rare opportunity.
This Piano will be sent on 15 days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. CASH SENT WITH ORDER WILL BE REFUNDED AND FREIGHT CHARGES PAID IF PIANO IS NOT JUST AS REPRESENTED Several other special Bargains Pianos, $160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying Handsome Illustrated Piano Catalogue mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.
SHEET MUSIC at one-third price Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3c stamp,
MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

IVINS & BRO., No. 68 North Second Street, below Arch Street, Philadelphia.



Mattresses, $1 to $15.
Lounges, $2 to $12.
Couches, $7 to $20.
Chamber Suites, $15 to $25.
Walnut Suites, $23 to $45.
Tables, $2.50 to $5.
Parlor Suites, $25 to $48.
Extension Tables, $5 to $18.
Bedsteads $2.50 to $5.
Pillows, 50c. to $1.50.
Feathers, 60c. to 75c
Other goods in proportion to quality.

HENRY MITCHELL,
MARBLE
and
Brown Stone
CUTTER.

Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES & STONE
CUTTING, in all its branches.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

A GOOD PLACE TO GET
AT
Right Prices
Substantials and Luxuries
FOR THE TABLE.
Dorrance Street Cash Grocery.
EDWARD H. FOSTER

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5, 1883.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter

—Joshua Peirce & Co., are building another addition to the Livingston Mills.

—Serrill Douglass is having a second story put on his Dorrance street drug store

—Daniel Githens is the lucky fisherman. He caught the first shad of the season last Monday night.

—Freights have been reduced on coal from $1.80 to $1 60 per ton, as is customary with the opening of the canal.

—Charles W. Peirce has purchased a quantity of Connarsville coke. It is said to be preferable to coal for summer use.

—Jonathan S. Wright has completed an addition to his crockery and stove store at the corner of Wood and Penn streets.

—Samuel S. Rue will this spring erect on the site of his present Mill street property, two handsome three-story brick buildings.

—Joseph S. Peirce has sold three six-roomed houses on Pine street to Edward McGinley, John McGinley and Hugh Magee, for about $900 each.

—Ten shares of Bristol Improvement Company stock were sold at public sale last Tuesday at the Farmers' National Bank, at $49.75 per share, dividend off.

—A couple of Burlington's colored citizens came over to Bristol Tuesday, and having imbibed a sufficient quantity of whiskey to make them noisy, they were placed in the lock-up until they became sober.

—Thomas B. Douglass, who has been for the past eight years, the efficient secretary of Hopkins Lodge, I. O. O. F., has resigned his position on account of business engagements which command his entire attention.

—The family of Rev. Joseph S. Cook removed this week to Bristol, but the reverend gentleman was taken sick in the city, and will not be able to come here until he gets better, which it is to be hoped will be speedily.

—In making an excavation for the entombment of Mr. Dancey in the Episcopal burying ground, five skeletons were unearthed. On one of the skeletons was found a beautiful tortoise shell comb, and a strand of hair measuring six feet in length.

—Terrence O'Dowd, Esq., until recently superintendent of the cassimere department of the Livingston Mills, is a member of a law firm in Philadelphia. He is a graduate of the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor.

—The entertainment at Cabeen's Hall, this evening, promises to be a pleasant affair. In addition to the tableaux, readings, etc., a number of young ladies from Trenton, who belong to the "Fan Brigade" will give one of their beautiful drills. Everybody is expected to attend

—On Monday last a Bristol youth named John Brown was sent to Doylestown there to await trial on the charge of stealing money from the premises of Joseph Vandegrift. He slept in the house all night and was caught in the morning extracting money from a child's saving bank.

—Last Saturday morning the funeral of George W. Brown took place from his late residence on Mill street. Mr. Brown was widely known all over this part of the county, especially in Penn's Manor, where for a number of years he was a successful fermer. Since his retirement to Bristol some years ago he led a quiet, unassuming life.

—At public sale on Tuesday fifty-two shares of the stock of the Farmers' National Bank of Bucks county were sold at prices ranging from $38.95 to $39.50 per share; par value $15. This is the highest price ever obtained for this stock. At the same time eighteen shares of the Delaware River Steamboat Company were sold at from $101.50 to $102.50, par value $100.

—William P. Pray has a curiosity in the shape of a large hen's egg, which measures in circumference nine by seven inches. Its weight is five and a half ounces. Inside of this egg is another one perfectly formed, shell and all, of the usual size. Another curious freak of nature which deserves mention, is the hatching of a chicken belonging to Mary Morris, who resides near the Hollow bridge, which has one head, two bodies and four legs.

—Daniel Muncey, of the firm of Watson & Muncey, publishers of the *Tacony New Era*, has disposed of his interest in that establishment and will this week remove to Washington, D. C., where he enters the book and stationery business. Mr. Muncey has been a faithful newspaper man for a number of years, and as reporter for the GAZETTE and correspondent of the *Doylestown Democrat* has added much of interest to the current literature of the day. He has our best wishes in his success in the new occupation he has chosen.

—Bristol had in the amusement line last week a theatrical combination, said to be from the Bijou Theatre of New York. The performance was enjoyable from the fact that it was probably the worst ever seen or heard in this borough. The hall was about half filled, the audience being mostly composed of boys from ten to fifteen years of age. The receipts were not large enough to allow the management to liquidate the board bill, and the landlord of the Cottage Hotel seized on the scenery as collateral until the necessary equivalent was furnished. He still holds the scenery.

Organization of the New Council.

The Burgess and Council assembled at the Council Chamber last Monday morning, at ten o'clock. The newly elected members, A. K. Joyce, Joseph Sherman, George A. Shoemaker, Clarence N. Peirce, Jacob M. Winder and Albert Hoeding, were sworn in by the Burgess, J. Wesley Wright. William Tabram was nominated President; James Wright, Treasurer, Jesse O Thomas, Clerk; B. F. Gilkeson, Borough Attorney; Charles Sixton, Pound-keeper; and B. C. Foster appointed to take charge of the town clock. There being no opposing candidates for these offices the Clerk was directed to cast the ballot for the persons named, and the Burgess declared them unanimously elected. For Fire Warden, Henry Rue and Joseph S. Peirce were nominated, a ballot being taken Henry Rue received seven votes and Joseph S. Peirce four. Mr. Rue was declared elected. On motion the salary of the Borough Treasurer was fixed at $25, Clerk, $75, Borough Attorney, $25, and compensation for person taking charge of town clock at $20.

On motion the question of fixing the salary of the High Constable was deferred until the next regular meeting.

After several amendments were proposed and voted down the time of holding the meetings of Council was fixed for the second Monday evening of each month at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Constable was directed to offer at public sale the leases of the wharfs that are annually let, and instructed not to sell any lease for a sum less than $5.

On motion A. Weir Gilkeson was chosen as Borough Surveyor.

The Burgess then announced the committees as follows

Finance—G. A. Shoemaker, Chairman, Wm. Tabram and James Lyndall.

Street—James Wright, Chairman, Clarence N. Peirce and James Lyndall.

Fire—A. K. Joyce, Chairman, Joshua Burton and Nelson Green.

Poor—James Wright, Chairman, James Warden and Jacob Winder.

Ordinance—G. A. Shoemaker, Chairman; William Tabram and Jacob Winder.

Public Property—Joshua Burton, Chairman, Joseph Sherman and Albert Hoeding

Sanitary and Nuisance—James Warden, Chairman: A. K. Joyce and Nelson Green.

Rules—James Lyndall, Chairman; James Wright and G. A. Shoemaker.

Council then adjourned.

—William B. Rogers, whose death occurred not unexpectedly on Monday, the 2nd inst., was one of the notable men of our county, especially in this immediate vicinity where he has long resided. He was in the 75th year of his age. During his long and useful life his career was unusually eventful. Among the granite hills of Vermont he spent his early boyhood, being born in that state on July 18, 1808. Physically he seemed to have borrowed some of the ruggedness of his native mountains, while socially he was affable and kind. When about fifteen years old, although his family were in good circumstances, he chose to leave the parental roof and took his departure for New York state where he remained until he had attained his majority, at which time he came to Philadelphia and purchased "*The Philadelphia Visitor*," a weekly literary paper of considerable prominence. This he edited and published for a number of years, greatly improving its literary character, and under his management it attained a large and profitable circulation. It was about forty years ago when he located in Bristol township, which continued to be his residence until the time of his decease. Upon the farm which he purchased, he began in a small way to raise sage for the market and for many years, as at the time of his death, he was the largest sage grower in the world. Mr. Rogers was an estimable man, a gentleman in every particular. He was noted for his generosity, and was a man of more than ordinary intellectual force, possessing a wide knowledge of affairs as well as keen literary judgment. His death is a matter of deep regret to the entire neighborhood where his friends are so numerous, and among whom he seemed to find his greatest pleasure. Mr. Rogers was a direct descendant of John Rogers, the most conspicuous of English Protestants who, in 1555, was burned at the stake at Smithfield, on account of his religious opinions.

—The Norristown *Times* reports this uncomfortably close shave James Buckley removed yesterday from Bristol, Bucks county, to Conshohocken, and liveryman James Hendricks hauled the furniture, coming via Chestnut Hill. When about one mile east of St. Joseph's Convent, Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Buckley saw a man standing almost directly in front of them in the road. A flash and a sharp report were seen and heard almost simultaneously, and in a few moments Mr. Buckley realized that a portion of his hat had been shot away by a bullet, which deadly missle passed over the shoulder of Mr. Hendricks, just far enough above it not to wound him, and lodged in a Saratoga trunk, against which he leaned. The man in the road disappeared at once. No motive for the shooting can be imagined by either of the two gentlemen who made such narrow escapes. It was dark when the affair occured.

—On last Saturday afternoon a lady arrived in Bristol from Baltimore, in search of a truant husband. She had found some letters in his clothing postmarked Bristol, signed Annie, which breathed words of undying affection and were but recently written. The husband, whose name is Silliman, is a drummer for a Chicago soap house. Upon her arrival Mrs. Silliman took the necessary means to trace her husband. She found him at last and tried to persuade him to return with her to Baltimore, but her efforts proved to be fruitless, and she had to go back on Monday last without him.

—Rev. Francis Edge Kavanagh, formerly a Roman Catholic, preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning and evening.

The Irish Society.

On Sunday evening last, April 1st, the Rev. W. S. Ross, Secretary in this country for the Irish Society, preached in the church of St. James, in this borough, on behalf of that society. The congregation was good, and listened with great attention to the preacher's statement. Mr. Ross gave some very interesting information concerning the church of Ireland, and showed clearly and fully that that church was in existence prior to the advent of St. Patrick, A. D. 432. St. Patrick, the preacher affirmed, was ordained, consecrated and sent to Ireland by the church of Gaul—eastern in origin—not by the church of Rome. On the supposition that St. Patrick had been sent by Rome, it was a remarkable fact that neither Prosper Aquitanus, Platina, nor the venerable Bede, although historians of that church, make any allusion to the mission of St. Patrick, although they speak of the mission of Palladius, who undoubtedly was sent by Pope Celestine, and arrived on the Irish shores the year previous to St. Patrick, viz: A. D. 431. The Roman Catholic faith was first introduced into Ireland by the Danes, in the 11th century, was finally established there by Henry the Second at the synod of Casal, A. D. 1172. At the period of the Reformation, the Holy Scriptures and the book of Common Prayer were given to the Irish, not in the Celtic but the Saxon tongue. Owing to this mistake the Reformation in Ireland proved abortive, the laity leaving their parish churches and building churches of their own—the Roman Catholic ones of the present day. Romanism, said the preacher, is an alien in Ireland, having been introduced so late as the 12th century, whereas the church of Ireland is the native and time-honored church of the country. The Irish society was the offspring of the Irish church For more than a half century it had labored in the country. It gave to the Celtic speaking population, of whom there were about 800,000, the Word of God in the vernacular tongue. It was an appalling fact that the Roman Catholic church had never given either the Old or New Testament, in Irish, to the Irish people. Never would Ireland be great or free again until regenerated by a pure faith. In early ages Ireland had been illustrious for learning and piety. She was the University of the Western world," and the "Island of Saints." When Romanism was introduced her pure faith passed under eclipse, since when her history had been a record of bloodshed and all her annals a tale of woe. The Irish society had been greatly blessed in its work. Nineteen churches had risen, in Ireland, out of its efforts, and people who had derived lasting benefit from its labors were scattered over the face of the globe. Some of the clergy who had most adorned the ministry of the church in Ireland, both in the past and present generation, had been brought from darkness to light by its means. The Irish society wished to extend its sphere of usefulness in Ireland, England and America, by following and laboring amongst the Irish people wherever they were found. The work prosecuted by this important society had a very direct bearing on the United States. Persons who had been connected with the society in Ireland had proved remarkable examples of law and order. None of them had ever been proved guilty of lawlessness or outrage, although living in the heart of the disturbed districts. When these persons emigrated they became law-abiding citizens in whatever country their lot was cast. The experience of the Irish society, in numberless cases had been that Gospel truth had transformed the subjects of their teaching, and taught them to "Render to Cæsar the things which were Cæsar's, and to God the things which were God's." The Irish people, as a race, were capable, intelligent and enthusiastic in whatever they embraced. Many distinguished Irishmen had excelled in the world of literature, had won unfading laurels in war, had distinguished themselves in commerce and trade, and had adorned, and still adorn, the Bench and Bar, both in Great Britain and America. What has degraded Ireland, and brought a blot on the land of Wellington, Lord Wolsey, Roberts, the Lord Chancellor of England, and the eloquent Bishop of Peterborough, the land also of Burke, Sheridan, Moore, Swift, and a hundred more whose names must live in the annals of the world? A false faith has brought a doom on Ireland. Give to Ireland true education and the pure faith of the gospel, and she would yet arise and shine resplendent.

* * *

—Every few days we see mention in either the New York or Philadelphia papers of some fresh exploit of the swindler William P. Russell, who not long ago came to Bristol and relieved Edward Lawrence of $20. He was arrested in New York a few days ago. His name is supposed to be Robert C. Ballard, and he is about 50 years of age. His record shows that he is one of the most expert swindlers in the country. In addition to his thievery he is a bigamist, having three known wives. His method of operating was to make deposit of a worthless check, get a certificate of deposit and on its strength have checks cashed for amounts varying from $100 to $500. He is wanted in Tarrytown, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. Years ago he married a well connected Southern lady, with whom he came North. Here she died, and Ballard, having some knowledge of medicine, began to practice as a physician. He commenced his criminal career by forging a check for $200. One of his wives lives in Poughkeepsie, and the other two in New York city. He was caught while going to visit his last wife. So much was his arrest desired that the Bankers' Association of New York offered $1,000 for his apprehension.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, April 4th:—Charles Anderson, H. Bunkle, John W. Boyd, Edward Clark, Jacob Dillenger, Mrs. Sallie Everett, George Goll, W. M. Hastings, Helen Harper, John Hohman, Wesley Jackson, Alois Knittel, W. H. King, Willie Murray, James Mullin, Barbara Margerum, Belle McQuaden, James Pedrick, W. Phares, Mrs. Ellen Potter, Lizzie Rymond, Ch. A. Rue, W. N. Titus, Emma Williams, Mrs. Wm. H. Warren, H. F. Wright, Mrs. Maggie E. Vansant. Postals—George Fereng, Maggie W. Ferguson, Charles W. Jackson, Jacob Scott.

NEW MOVEMENT IN CHURCH MUSIC.

The practice of publishing programmes of the music to be performed in church on Easter and other great occasions has become very common. For a long time it has been in vogue among a few of the higher sort of Episcopal churches. It was thought to be a good thing, for its effect was seen in drawing many people to the churches who probably would not have come but for the announced attractions. Consequently many of the churches have adopted it. The practice has not been lacking in certain very queer features, prominent among which is the exceedingly technical way in which the names of the pieces to be executed are printed. The Episcopal clergy of Rochester, N. Y., are now on a strike against this practice of publishing. They say that especially on such solemn festivals as Easter and Christmas, it brings to their churches persons who are comparatively vain and ungodly. These persons, according to the way the ministers see it, care nothing for the worship or the sermon, but only for the music. The ministerial view of this is that such persons ought not thus to be attracted to the church. This is a strangely impractical view for the ministers to take of it. They might as well object to the coming of people who are attracted by the gothic pillars, the carved reredos, the stained glass windows, or the upholstery of the pews. When the church doors are thrown open and the public invited, the motives with which people come are none of the ministers' concern. If the services of the church are only for the devout and godly, and if no others are expected to come, it would be well to mention the fact in the public announcements, whether from the newspapers or from the pulpit. A minister may think the people have come to listen to his sermon when they really have come only to see each other's Easter apparel, or to pass an undisturbed hour of quiet. Even if people come for no other purpose than to hear the music, their purpose is good, provided the music is not too bad to listen to. Possibly they who come to hear the music may stay to hear the sermon, and be greatly profited by it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

To prevent a felon—when the first symptom, a deep seated pain near the bone, appears—make a very strong brine as hot as you can bear it, and hold the finger it in for an hour or more if necessary. The water must be kept hot all the time. If a felon is advanced and very painful, a steam poultice is the best. Take a good sized piece of cloth, fold it in several thicknesses, dip and wring it out of very hot water, wrap it round the afflicted member, and over all put a piece of oiled silk and tie closely. It affords great relief, and hastens a cure when other poultices are only an aggravation.

A way to cure bleeding at the nose, vouched for by a scientific gentleman, is by a vigorous motion of the jaws as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth and the child be instructed to chew it hard. The motion of the jaws stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, even in severe cases.

If one is troubled with sleeplessless, let him fasten his attention on his breathing, and fix his eyes on the stream of breath as it enters and leaves his nostrils. Of course he is lying in bed with his eyes closed, so that this process is imaginary. If he continues to watch his breathing in this way for a little time, not allowing the mind to wander, he will fall into a dreamless and refreshing sleep.

A child's bed should slope a little from the head to the foot, so that the head may be a little higher than the feet, but never bend the neck to get the head on to a pillow. This makes the child round shouldered, cramps the veins and arteries, and interferes with the free circulation of the blood. Even when a child is several years old the pillow should be thin, and made of hair, not feathers.

—The Pennsylvania Steel Company, the plant of which is at Steelton, near Harrisburg, is completing a school building at a cost of $65,000, which will be presented to that borough. The company is also erecting a merchant plate mill at a cost of $300,000, a blacksmith shop to cost $65,000, two new furnaces to cost $400,000, and has just completed one hundred and twenty dwellings at a cost of $60,000. The company pays six per cent. in dividends semi-annually, employs 2,500 hands, and has a monthly pay roll approximating $130,000. Its freight bills this year will be $800,000, and of this the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will receive $600,000. One steel rail thirty feet long is made in these works every passing minute of the day and night. One hundred cars arrive and depart from the yards of the company every twenty-four hours, and there is never a smaller amount than $1,000,000 worth of raw material on hand at any time. The total plant is valued at over $4,000,000, and the profits for this year will reach $1,500,000. In 1873, the stock of the company sold for $48, the par being $100, and the price of it to-day is $305. There has never been a strike at the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

—It is stated that thirty years ago, when Doylestown had about 1,000 inhabitants, she had seven taverns; now, when the population is two and a half times larger, there are but four hotels. The increase in the number of the saloons in Doylestown during the past thirty years is not stated.

—John Bromley, the head of the carpet weaving firm of John Bromley & Sons, is dead. He was born in England 83 years ago and settled in Philadelphia in 1843, in which year he began the work of manufacturing woolen goods.

☞Edward S. Stackhouse's meat market on Mill street is the headquarters for meats of all kinds. There is the place to get choice roasts and tender steaks.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

The Protestant Episcopal church has 213 bishops, 32,000 clergy and 25,000,000 lay members.

Of the four elders in the Reformed church of Franklin, N. J., three have died within a fortnight.

Delegates from the churches of the Presbytery of Philadelphia North met recently and formed a Presbyterian Home Missionary Society.

The 250th anniversary of the landing of the Jesuit Fathers in this country will be celebrated on the 15th inst., in the church of the Immaculate Conception, Boston.

Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, Dr. Cuyler's, received eighty-seven persons into membership at his last communion, making the present membership of the church 1,920.

It is proposed to establish an Episcopal divinity school in Colorado. It has proved next to impossible to secure pastors from the East, and it is therefore proposed to raise them up on the ground.

Love is the fountain whence
All true obedience flows;
The Christian serves the God he loves
And loves the God he knows.
May love o'er every power preside,
And every thought and action guide.

The number of students in the Presbyterian theological seminaries during the session soon to close is as follows: Princeton, 125; Union, 129; Allegheny, 74; Auburn, 42; Lane, 36; Chicago, 27; Danville, 7; San Francisco, 6—making a total of 446.

Some of the Episcopal church papers are complaining that Lent has not been kept this season with becoming solemity, and that social festivities have been allowed to consume much of the attention which should have been given to self-denial and penitential meditation. They are afraid that the custom of observing Lent will fall into decay.

Bishop Simpson of the Methodist church advises his friends: "Never invest in mining stocks any money that you are not prepared to lose." The experience on which this advice is based arose from the transaction in Isabella which cost the good bishop about $800. Some of the brethren who purchased Isabella wish they had gone short instead of buying.

Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, prophets of the Old Testament times, were buried in the city of Jerusalem. The ground in which their remains were laid belongs to the Turkish Government, and negotiations are now on foot for its purchase by Christians in order that a Christian church may be erected on the spot. The Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem are much exercised about this, but the Turkish representatives say that their only way to prevent the ground from passing into the hands of the Christian is to buy it themselves and pay down the cash.

Judge Beardsley of the Superior Court at New Haven said recently, when it was proposed to hold a session on Fast Day (March 23), that he recollected only one judge who held court on that day—Pontius Pilate. The Fast Day proclamation of Gov. Thomas Walter is criticised for having no reference to the Supreme Being and omitting all mention of sin. The following is from the proclamation: "In recognition of the religious character of this Commonwealth, and in conformity to a revered custom of our pious forefathers, I designate and set apart." The day was quite generally observed throughout the State, often with union services and special preparation of music.

A more determined and persistent attempt than that of the past twenty years to bring churches and pastors, the Bible and believers, under ridicule and into contempt, has never been made. It has been successfully endured; we believe that time will prove it has been triumphantly endured. The brunt of the conflict has fallen upon the clergy and they have held their own. There are indications that the preachers have won the fight. The standard of scholarship among clergymen has never been higher than it is to-day, and the proportion of men of large attainments has much increased. The papers contributed to religious reviews, the books published and the articles furnished to religious weeklies constitute full proof of the correctness of this assertion. The people of the United States have never had better preaching than they have this day.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

—The bridge erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Second and Venango streets, Philadelphia, which was torn down by order of the Newtown Railroad Company was rebuilt on Friday night. The Newtown Company has given assurance that it would not be disturbed again, but that the Company would resort to the courts for redress. The bridge, however, is only temporary, and will be removed when the new, permanent structure is erected.

—It is said that a factory whistle in Chambersburg can be heard in Gettysburg, twenty miles distant.

☞We invite attention to the card of John Bromley & Sons, carpet manufacturers, which appers in this issue. Their retail store is at 915 Market street, Philadelphia, where can be found an elegant assortment of their own and other good makes of carpets, rugs, &c., at reasonable prices. All their goods are warranted as represented.

☞Our readers will please notice the spring card in to-day's issue of the well known Dry Goods dealer, on North Second Street, Philadelphia. They are not strangers to the public, having been in business in their present location since 1866.

☞$1,000.00 can be made selling Murray's maps and charts. Send for circulars, free, to J. Morrison Murray, publisher, Elizabeth, N. J.

☞Cornell, the Dorrance street butcher, has constantly on hand a full supply of beef, pork and mutton, which he sells at reasonable prices.

☞Edward Foster, the Dorrance street grocer, sells the Mohawk Valley garden seeds.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

MARRIED:

WRIGHT—HIBBS.—March 28th, 1883, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Mr. Edward V. Wright and Miss Rachel C. Hibbs, all of Bristol.

WINSLOW—WILKINSON.—March 28th, 1883, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Mr. William Winslow and Miss Rebecca Wilkinson, all of Bristol.

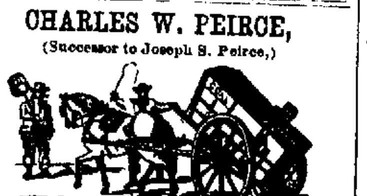
WILDMAN—YERKES.—At Edgewood, Pa., on Fifth-day, the 22d of Third month, 1883, under the care of the Middletown monthly meeting of Friends, Ellwood Wildman, of Edgewood, and Sarah Elizabeth Yerkes, of Philadelphia.

CARWITHEN—LARZELERE.—At the house of the bride's parents, March 28th, 1883, by the Rev. D. K. Turner, J. Wesley Carwithen, of Edison, and Miss Mary Emma Larzelere, daughter of Benjamin Larzelere, of Warrington, Bucks county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,

(Successor to Joseph S. Peirce,)



Dealer in

COAL, WOOD, COKE AND SOAP.

Office and Yards:

Corner of Washington and Canal Streets, BRISTOL, PA.

"Buy Your Carpets of the Manufacturers."

JOHN BROMLEY & SONS,

Office at their

RETAIL STORE,

915 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

Their own special designs and makes of

Wiltons, (Smith's Axminster Moquettes,) Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, All-Wool Ingrains, Extra Super Ingrains, Cotton Carpets, Imperial Damasks.

Also, a full line of "CANTON MATTINGS," LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

The headquarters for this kind of goods.

We warrant all goods as represented.

FOR A START!

$3.00. A very serviceable and really dressy pair of pants. We do not think that the price for the quality and the quality for the price can be touched.

$3.50. A Child's Suit. Just as tastefully and carefully made as if it cost twice that. Fact, although strange.

$8.00. A Spring Oversack, made of an honest domestic fabric of the Melton variety, cut so stylishly and trimmed so neatly as to outlook its price vastly. This is the greatest surprise in the way of a Spring Oversack in this market to-day. See it.

$10.00. An excellent Suit. Durability the main point in view, yet of the same latest and correct style as all our manufactures. Whatever, you count on, count on that.

Everything in popular as well as the finest wear at correct prices. Look carefully before you buy. That is what does us good.

Take a glance as you pass at the East Window—a display of E. & W. Collars and Cuffs worth looking at.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

Leading and Oldest Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and General Furnishers,

920 & 922 Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Established 1824.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.,

At Bristol, in the State of Penna., at the close of business, March 13, 1883.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$263,770 25
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	73,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	20,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	77,667 02
Due from approved reserve agents	80,119 80
Due from other National Banks	12,989 78
Due from State Banks and bankers	812 17
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,897 61
Checks and other cash items	421 95
Bills of other Banks	3,479 00
Fractional currency, nickels, and pennies	40 42
Specie	30,146 00
Legal tender notes	8,095 00
U. S. certificates of dep't for legal-tenders	15,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,149 50
TOTAL	$601,078 50
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$92,220 00
Surplus fund	80,000 00
Undivided profits	8,877 19
National Bank notes outstanding	58,425 00
Dividends unpaid	93 75
Individual deposits subject to check	325,441 09
Due to other National Banks	29,974 93
Due to State Bank and bankers	6,046 54
TOTAL	$601,078 50

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:
I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 16th day of March, 1883.
W. H. H. FINE, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
ANTHONY SWAIN, L. A. HOGUET, JOHN BURTON, Directors.

BRICKS!

BUILDING BRICKS FOR SALE.

Manufactured at the Old Established Brick Works

(ESTABLISHED 1828)

AT KINKORA, N. J.,

On the Delaware River above Florence, and on the line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Junction of the Kinkora and Columbus Railroad. The location of this yard makes it convenient for shipping by either water or rail to almost any part of the State. I also manufacture and keep in stock at my yard Long Lane and Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, the best quality of Philadelphia Pressed, Paving and other hand made Bricks, and sell them at the lowest cash prices.

MURRELL DOBBINS,

LONG LANE AND MIFFLIN STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF APRIL

The Stove, Tinware and Roofing Business

OF THE

Bristol Stove House,

WILL BE REMOVED TO

MILL STREET OPPOSITE RADCLIFFE,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY A. L. PACKER,

Where I shall be most happy to see all my old customers and as many new ones that will favor me with their patronage.

COAL AND WOOD

will be a part of our stock in trade at the new place.

THOMAS BARNARD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Now Ready,"

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

PLEASE CALL.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE READERS OF THIS PAPER GENERALLY, THAT WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SERVE THEM WITH A FRESH AND NEW STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1883—and we think those who favor us with a call will be gratified and pleased with the variety and cheapness of prices. To enumerate kinds and qualities would take too much space—suffice it to say that almost anything and everything needed in the Dry Goods or Notion line for a personal or house furnishing outfit can be found on our counters, and all at the very lowest prices that the cash can put them there at. When next in the city please call and inspect our offerings, and oblige, &c., &c.,

JOHN MOORE & CO.,

517 & 519 N. Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia.

Notwithstanding the bold assertions of certain clothiers, concerning their goods and prices, the undisputable fact remains, that

BARWIS,

The "Nobby" Tailor,

Stands pre-eminently ahead of them all in prices, and accuracy of fit.

129 N. GREENE STREET,

TRENTON, N. J.

EYE GLASSES

AND

SPECTACLES

OF THE

FINEST QUALITY.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

GEORGE F. APPLEGATE,

WATCHMAKER.

Broad St., opposite Court House, Trenton, N. J.

THE HOLIDAYS

AT LANING'S

NEW

Boot and Shoe Store,

CORNER WARREN AND PERRY ST.,

OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

TRENTON, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL DOLL GIVEN WITH EVERY PAIR OF SHOES.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits," our motto.

Call and examine for yourself.

LANING'S,

Corner Warren and Perry Streets, Trenton, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Wheel-barrows, &c.

Will be sold at Public Sale at the LANGHORNE CARRIAGE WORKS, Langhorne Borough, on SATURDAY, APRIL 7th, 1883, to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, a large stock of fine new Carriages, &c., consisting of 10 new Falling-top Carriages, Timken and Brewster springs, 10 Falling-top Phaetons, good style; 1 Jump-seat Carriage, 2 one-horse Market Wagons, 1 second hand Store Wagon, 1 second-hand Jenny Lind; 1 second-hand Falling-top Carriage, with full springs, a two horse Farm Wagon, and 2 broad-wheel Carts. Also, a lot of Iron Cultivators, with corn covering attachment.

☞Six months' credit, or 3 per cent. off for cash.

The above vehicles are made of the best coach-making materials, built by experienced workmen, and made in good style. Come to Langhorne, examine and judge for yourselves, and attend the sale on April 7th, and secure a bargain.

JOHN P. BLACK.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bucks, will be sold on Friday, April 27th, A. D., 1883, at 3 o'clock, upon the premises, late the residence of Thomas Cox, situate in the Borough of Bristol, in the County of Bucks, all the following described real estate.

All that certain messuage and lot of land situate in the Borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, aforesaid, containing in front upon Wilson street 17 feet, and extending back that width 108 feet 4 inches to an Alley, adjoining lands of Tunis Hellings, deceased, and land late of Theodore Caruthers.

The improvements consist of a good 2½ story frame dwelling house, containing 6 rooms, well of good water, and all necessary out buildings.

Conditions made known upon the day of sale by LAWRENCE COX,
Executor of the last will and Testament of Thomas Cox, deceased.
WILLIAM KINSEY, Auctioneer.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bucks, there will be sold upon the premises, late the residence of Abraham Vandegrift, deceased, situate in the Township of Bensalem, in the County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, A. D., 1883, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain messuage and lot of land situate in the Township of Bensalem, aforesaid, containing 5 acres and 6 perches of land, more or less, adjoining lands of William Duncan, D. A. Larue, Thomas Gaffrey and Lot No. 2.

No. 2. All that certain lot of land situate in the Township of Bensalem, aforesaid, containing 10 acres and 142 perches of land, more or less, adjoining lands of George Muchler, Thomas Hamilton, estate of Fritz Flumm, Thomas Gaffrey, and lot No. 1. Good water on the premises.

The improvements upon No. 1 consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling House, containing 6 rooms, a good frame barn, about 24 by 30, pig pen and all necessary out buildings. There are no improvements upon lot No. 2.

Conditions made known upon the day of sale by WILLIAM R. CROSS,
Administrator of Abraham Vandegrift, deceased.
JESSE G. WEBSTER, Auctioneer.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bucks, will be sold upon the premises, late the residence of Rachel Johnson, deceased, situate upon Otter street, in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, on Thursday, April 26th, 1883, at 3 o'clock P. M., all the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of land situate upon the southerly side of Otter street, in the Borough of Bristol, aforesaid, containing in front, upon said Otter street, 60 feet, and extending back to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, adjoining land of Beulah Simons and land of Mary Wright.

The improvements consist of a good two and one-half story frame dwelling house, divided into rooms of convenient size, and all necessary out buildings. First rate water upon the premises. Plenty of shade and other trees, and is a property well worth the attention of purchasers.

Conditions made known upon day of sale by DAVID J. MANSIDES.
Executor of the last Will and Testament of Rachel Johnson, deceased.
WM. KINSEY, Auctioneer.

Business Properties For Sale.

No. 1.—A STORE AND DWELLING in Bristol Borough, on the southwest side of Mill street between Cedar and Wood streets, occupied by Frank N. Boos. Carriage way and large Stable back.

No. 2.—A STORE AND DWELLING, adjoining the above, occupied by Frank T. Chambers.

Also, a splendid BUILDING LOT on Radcliffe street, between Penn and Dorrance, 43½ feet front, running to Cedar street. Apply to
SAMUEL SWAIN, Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

A FINE LOT OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Business Stands, large and small Dwellings. Prices all the way from $500 to $5,000. Terms easy. Come, take your choice between Spruce, Pine, Dorrance, Washington, Wood, Penn, Walnut, Radcliffe and Mill streets.
A. WEIR GILKESON,
Attorney at Law,
Next to Post Office, Bristol.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

JESSE O. THOMAS,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Gazette Office. BRISTOL, PA.



HISTORY REPEATED.

Penn's advent in this country two hundred years ago may be regarded as that of a Clothier. We continue in the same line upon similar principles of equity and prudence, but with enlarged facilities and superior advantages to the customer, who has not only a large stock from which to select, but the privilege of returning goods and getting back the money on all purchases that cannot otherwise be made satisfactory.

A. C. YATES & CO.,

Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,

and almost everything in the Grocery Line.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,

Siding and Flooring,

MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Mill—Dorrance St., West of Railroad.

BRISTOL, PA.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT

COLUMBIA,

Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.30 A. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

STEAMBOAT

TWILIGHT.

The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 3 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Freight taken at low rates.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER

EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday,	6,	10½ A.M.	Friday,	6,	2½ P.M.
Saturday,	7,	11 A.M.	Saturday,	7,	3 P.M.
Monday,	9,	12½ P.M.	Monday,	9,	4½ P.M.
Tuesday,	10,	1 P.M.	Tuesday,	10,	Don't go.
Wedn'sday,	11,	1½ P.M.	Wedn'day,	11,	7 A.M.
Thursday,	12,	Don't go.	Thursday,	12,	7½ A.M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.
Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.
All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

TO-MORROW.

BY S. M. GRAY.

If we be glad or sad, or grave or gay,
If jobs or laughter fill our throats to-day,
What matter when light fades to gray
To-morrow?

If we have now or love or bitter hate,
If scorn or pity on our pleadings wait,
The world will be the same whate'er our fate
To-morrow.

Fret we to-day with hearts hot to the core
With keenest anguish for what comes no more,
Idle as dust the trifles we deplore
To-morrow.

The daisies nod above our head,
Unseasonable sleep we in our churchyard bed,
'Twill nothing count how we to-day have bled
To-morrow.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

The Atlanta *Constitution* gives an exceedingly interesting account of a cotton farm in that State worked by a man, a former member of the Legislature, named Furman. He took sixty-five acres of the poorest scrub land he had, land that would hardly grow weeds and was dear at $5 an acre. He tried it as it was and raised eight bales of cotton, or a bale to eight acres. The second year he put on 500 pounds of compost to the acres and raised twelve bales; the third he doubled on his compost and produced twenty-three bales, and so doubling each year in fertilizer his fifth year showed a product of eighty bales, an increase of ten times what he started with. Did it pay? Mr. Furman showed that he did. His process was strictly sciantific. He analyzed a cotton plant and ascertained exactly what it required for its support, and in making his compost he supplied the necessary elements, his aim being to give more to the soil than the plants could take away. Then he purchased his own chemicals and made his own compost, the latter costing him thus but $3.25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. His own statement of the fifth year is as follows: "This year I used 4,000 pounds to the acre, costing $14.50 or $95 for total manure. But my crop is at least eighty bales, with this manure, where it was eight without. This increase of seventy-two bales is worth $3,600. Deduct the cost of manure, $940, and we have $2,650 as the profit on the use of manure." To this must be added the fact that the land which was dear at $5 is now cheap at $100 an acre.

Southern farming is proverbial improvident, partly owing to ignorance and partly to indolence. The sale of artificial fertilizers is immense, because they are the easiest applied, and they serve the purpose of bringing the crop forward, of stimulating it, but leaving nothing in the land. The same process must be repeated each year at the same cost. As to science, a knowledge of what the crops should actually require, the ignorance is supreme. The negroes are even worse than the whites. There are thousands of them at work on old plantations, pretty thoroughly exhausted before the war, where they with immense labor raise a bale to two or three acres, scanting even the store fertilizers, under the opinion that a few dollars thus saved is their gain, when the truth is the exact reverse. Tobacco is one of the most exhausting articles raised, and it was the fashion in old times in Virginia to keep on raising crops until the land was used up, then to open virgin soil elsewhere, and thus do all that man could do to reduce the State to a desert. Corn also is a vigorous feeder. A farmer in one of the Southern States who turned a deaf ear to modern notions, and whose only idea of manuring was to put a little fertilizer in the hill, permitted a man who was wise in his day and generation to make an experiment. The farmer planted his corn after the usual fashion, all except two rows; these were treated to a liberal supply of rich compost ploughed in. On the general field there were in due time the usual stunted stalks, each bearing a ringle ear, while the two rows stood in remarkable contrast, nearly double the height and no stalk with less than two well developed ears. So much for science. The Southern farmers are not aware how much they could improve their health as well as their lands by draining their swamps and digging out their muck holes. There are inexhaustible supplies of materials for fertilizers there, what is wanted is the proper knowledge how to use them. A few settlers in Florida, on low lands which they had to clear up and open to the sun, did very much towards warding off malaria by burning their trees and brush so that the ashes should mingle with the soil and correct its sourness. They have lived there seven years without a chill.

It is related of Sothern, the famous actor, that his fondness for practical joking was almost unparalled. On one occasion, it is said, he gave a dinner-party to about a dozen gentlemen, of whom one, designated as Thompson, was late. The others had just sat down to their soup, when a loud ring announced the arrival of the late Mr. Thompson. Sothern hastily exclaimed: "Let us all get under the table. Fancy Thompson's surprise when he beholds a long table devoid of guests." Sothern's love of practical joking was well known, so that the company were not astonished at the proposition, and in a couple of seconds every man was concealed from view beneath the table. Sothern made a half dive, then resumed his place at the head of the table. Thompson entered, stared and exclaimed: "Hallo! where are all the fellows?" Sothern shook his head in lugubrious fashion, and in melancholy tones replied "I can't explain it, my dear fellow; but the moment they heard your name they all got under the table." The expression on the faces of the hidden guests as they slowly emerged, one by one, from their concealment, can be better imagined than described.

People often wonder what becomes of the old tomato cans. Wagons can be seen on the street almost every day, filled with old tin cans of every description, picked from vacant lots or the streets. They are taken to Newark and sold for fifteen cents a hundred. The price is small, but cans are numerous, and the gathering of them pays handsomely, if our informant tells the truth. The Newark purchaser sorts them out and puts them into a large furnace, which softens them so that they can be rolled by machinery into plates. These are artistically blackened and present a smooth, polished surface. The trunk makers buy them to bind the edges and bottoms of trunks, and often to cover up defects of woodwork. In this manner old tomato cans become a most useful as well as ornamental material. The process of heating the cans also has its profitable result, for the solder, running through a grate into a receptacle, is sold for ten cents a pound, it alone paying, it is claimed, all the price originally paid for the cans.—*Central New Jersey Herald.*

A bankrupt's lot is not a happy one in China. The broker of a silk firm in Shanghai, which has recently suspended payment was set upon in the street by creditors of the firm, beaten, and hung up by the queue so that his feet swung clear of the ground. Having been discovered by the police in that painful situation he was taken for protection to the police station, followed by the creditors, who declared that if he fell again into their hands they would bite him to death and at him afterward.

A NIGHT RUN OF CATTLE.

Last fall a large herd of big steers for market were being driven across the country from Musselshell to Billings, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, where they were to be shipped on the cars to Chicago. They were abou 2,000 head, I should judge, the property of a Mr. De Hass, a very young man. One evening a military camp had been made just ahead of the cattle, and on the same side of the creek with them, up which the herd was being driven. A storm was coming up and the cattle exhibited some signs of uneasiness. Mr. De Hass sent word to the military officer that he had better get his men, wagons, and animals on the opposite side of the creek and out of the way, as he feared there was going to be a "night run." The herders were instructed to keep their horses saddled and be ready to mount at a moment's notice. The cattle were very uneasy, getting up, lying down again, and shifting about.

At last, about midnight, there came a sharp flash of lightning, followed by a heavy peal of thunder, and in an instant the whole herd were upon their feet. "Mount and whip out!" cried De Hass, and the herder who was at the head of the column drove off a few of the leading steers in the direction they were to go. All the others followed, and the herd was soon in full flight. The herders made no effort to check or control them further than to keep them going straight; they rode at the head of the column, one on each side of them swung to the right or left to keep the trail, bluffs and precipices were avoided, and the open flat ground courted. The run lasted about two hours, when a gorge was being neared, in which the cattle would crowd and break their limbs. They were now quite tired, and the herders determined to exert their authority and stop the run. The head of the column was bent out on the prairie and circled round and round until the cattle became tied up in a huge ball and could not move at all.

In this way they were obliged to stand until morning, the herders riding round and round them, and keeping them completely tied up. At daylight they were allowed to "open out." First, the outer edge scattered, then layer after layer, until the huge pile of beef was a herd grazing as quietly as if nothing had happened.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

MR. THOMAS' CONCERT TOUR.—On April 26 Mr. Theodore Thomas, accompanied by an orchestra of sixty men and half a dozen soloists, will start on a concert tour which is to extend from Baltimore to San Francisco. The tour is to last until July 7, and during this time no fewer than seventy-three concerts are to be given. Musical festivals have been arranged in several cities which have choral organizations, and in these the company will take part. The first is in Baltimore, where four performances will be given on April 26, 27, and 28. Gounod's "Redemption" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be sung, the chorus being that of the Baltimore Oratorio Society, which took part in the last May Festival in New York last spring. Another festival, with four performances, will take place in Pittsburg on April 30 and May 1 and 2. "The Redemption" and parts of "Elijah" and "The Messiah" will be given here. The third festival is to be at Louisville, and the fourth in Memphis, each having three performances. A fifth festival is to be in St. Louis, a sixth in Kansas City, a seventh in St. Paul, Minn., and an eighth at Minneapolis. After this the company goes to San Francisco, where the ninth festival, including seven concerts, will be given. Here Miss Thursby will join the company. There will be a chorus of 1,000 mixed voices and 1 500 boys' voices. "The Redemption," "The Messiah," "Elijah" and portions of "La Damnation de Faust" will be pardoned, and there will also be Beethoven and Wagner nights. The tenth and eleventh festivals will be in Salt Lake City—where the Mormon choir, numbering 3,000 voices, will take part—and in Denver. Besides these festivals there will be single performances in a number of the smaller Western cities and large towns, such as Topeka, Leavenworth, Council Bluffs, Dubuque and Cedar Rapids. The closing concert will be in Dubuque on July 7. Mr. Thomas will begin a six weeks' concert season in Chicago on Monday, July 9. The soloists who are to accompany him on his tour are Mrs. Humphrey Allen, of Boston; Mrs. Hartdegen, Mrs Belle Cole, Mr. Frederich Harvey and Mr. Franz Remmertz, besides Mme. Rive-Ring, the pianiste. The orchestra will be made up of members of the New York Philharmonic Society.

CITIES WARMER THAN THE COUNTRY.—Those who happen to live at a little distance from the heart of a city, says *Science*, must frequently have noticed a lack of accord between the readings of their own standard thermometers and the published observations of the Signal Service observer of their locality. The reason of the discord is plain, viz., the perturbing action of the heat which the city emits; and, however gratifying it may be to the outsider to find himself superior to the Government observers, it is very little to the credit of the Weather Bureau that this particular source of error was not long since recognized and avoided. The remarks of Professor Whitney on this subject, as applied to observations made at London, are pertinent and convincing. He says: "It is a well known fact, that cities are considerably warmer that the more thinly inhabited country, otherwise under similar climatic conditions. Statistics prove this to be true; and there could be no doubt that such would be the effect of an immense aggregation of population within a limited space, even if there were no statistics bearing on this question. Many millions of tons of coal are burned in and about London during every year; and the whole mass of brick of which the city is built is heated during the entire winter, and more or less in the summer, many degrees above the natural temperature. There can be no question that conditions such as are here indicated vitiate all observations made in or near large cities, with a view to the determination of any possible secular variation of the temperature."

The appointment of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, of Boston, a lady well known to literary people under the nom de plume of H. H., as a special agent to investigate the frauds against the Mission Indians, rouses the ire of certain would-be office holders, who think there are too few offices for the useless men in this country. Mrs. Jackson has spent a good deal of time in the last few years among a portion of these Indians, and in consequence possesses some actual knowledge of the subject she is called upon to investigate. She possesses the additional qualification of plenty of brains. Sensible people with no axes of their own to grind will indorse the appointment most heartily.—*Philadelphia Times.*

☞Life is too short to try half a dozen different kinds of "Sure Cures," when one suffers with a cough or cold stick to the best and use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, it will cure your cough and never disappoint you. All druggists sell it at twenty-five cents a bottle.

"JACK."

A year or more ago, as the foreman of the iron works of this city was crossing the yard one day he espied a little skip of a boy, seemingly not over 11 years old, seated on a big fly wheel and chewing the end of bitter reflection.

"Who are you?"

"I'm Jack."

"What are you doing here?"

"Resting."

"What do you want?"

"A job."

Those were the inquiries and answers. The boy was pale faced and ragged, but in his steel blue eyes the foreman saw game. And, too, the idea of a waif like him setting out to battle the world touched a tender chord in the heart of the man who had boys of his own, and he set Jack at work in the yard.

No one thought the boy would stay a week, and so no one cared to ask where he came from or who he was. But he stuck. He was hard working and faithful, and as the weeks went by he gained friends. One day he walked up the foreman and said:

"I want to learn the trade."

"You? Ha! ha! ha! Why, Jack, you are not big enough to handle a cold chisel."

"I can whip any 'prentice boy in this shop'" was the earnest declaration.

"Just hear him! Why, any of the lot could turn you wrong side out! When you get big enough to whip the smallest one you come to me for a job."

At noon that day Jack walked up the biggest apprentice boy in the shop and said:

"Come out doors."

"What do you want?"

"I'm going to lick you'"

"What for?"

"Because I want a chance to learn the trade."

The two went out, and in sight of twenty witnesses little Jack won a victory. At 1 o'clock he touched his cap to the foreman and said:

"I've licked your biggest 'prentice and want to go to work'"

Ten minutes later he had become a machinist's apprentice, and if you go in there to-day you will find him with greasy hands, oily face and a head full of business ideas. Jack carries the keys to the drawers where the steam gauges, safety valves and other trimmings are kept, and he knows the use of every tool, the working of every piece of machinery, and there is a constant call for Jack here and Jack there. Before he is 20 he will be a finished machinist, and before he is 26 he will be foreman of some great shop. He is quiet, earnest, respectful and observing. What he does is well done. What he is told he never forgets.

And here in Detroit are hundreds of boys who complain that there is no chance for them, even when backed by money and influence. They wait and wait and whine and complain, and leave it to waifs like little Jack to call up the game in their souls and walk boldly into a great manufacturing works and say:

"I'm here—I want a job!"—*Free Press.*

THE ROYAL BAKER AND PASTRY COOK.—A royal addition to the kitchen library. It contains over seven hundred receipts pertaining to every branch of the culinary department, including baking, roasting, preserving, soups, cakes, jellies, pastry, and all kinds of sweatmeats, including receipts for the most delicious candies, cordials, beverages, and all other necessary knowledge for the *chef de cuisine* of the most exacting epicure, as well as for the more modest housewife, who desires to prepare for her lord and master a repast that shall be both wholesome and economical. With each receipt is given full and explicit directions for putting together, manipulating, shaping, baking, and kind of utensils to be used, so that a novice can go through the operation with success, while a special and important feature is made of the mode of preparing all kinds of food and delicacies for the sick. The book has been prepared under the direction of Prof. Rudmani, late *chef* of the New York Cooking School, and is the most valuable of the recent editions upon the subject of cookery that has come to our notice. It is gotten up in the highest style of the printers's art, on tinted paper, with elaborate illuminated covers, etc. We are assured that every can of the "Royal Baking Powder" contains an order for one of these valuable books.

WOMEN WITH MILLIONS OF MONEY.—Philadelphia has a good list of lady millionaires. Mrs. Thomas A. Scott leads off with at least $10,000,000. Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore is near the top of the ladder. Her husband's personal estate was valued at $5,500,000, and this, besides his other investments, leaves the lady in possession of an immense income. Mrs. Anna W. Baird and Mrs. Matthew Baldwin, both of whose husbands were in the celebrated Baldwin Locomotive Works, are worth $2,000,000 each. Mrs. Adolph E. Borie is a millionaire in her own right. When the late George Fales died his personal estate was worth $2,000,000, and his wife and daughter divided this, as well as his other possessions. Two daughters of Henry Rawle were left $1,000,000 each by their mother, which is a good start for young ladies, and is likely to draw attention to them. One of the lady attendants at the church of the Epiphany drives to the house of worship in a modest carriage. Her income is $260,000 a year. If men make money, and women do spend it, a list of the various charities about the city shows that the ladies know where to put it so that it will do some good to others.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Time has its revenges." The wealthy owner of Uniontown, a suburb of Washington, D. C., which was laid out a quarter of a century ago, issued strict orders that no negro should ever be allowed to possess a lot. Now the old home of that owner, in the very centre of this exclusively white town, is owned and occupied by Frederick Douglass, our distinguished fellow citizen of African descent. This recalls the order of the late Mr. Gibbons of Madison, N. J., that no preacher should ever enter his premises, which premises are now the seat of Drew Theological Seminary—*The Christian Advocate.*

A man who was kept in the lockup over night for hissing a performance at the theatre in Wheeling, was examined the next morning by the police justice. One of the witnesses said that other persons in the audience had applauded the same performer. 'Did the officer arrest them?' asked the judge. 'No, sir.' 'Did not the applause make more noise than the hissing?' 'Yes, I suppose it did.' 'Well, I will discharge the prisoner. The right to applaud implies the right to hiss. You may go, sir.'

A stand fell down with a crash,
A number of men it did mash,
But the entire ten
Were soon well again—
St. Jacobs Oil cured every gash.

A baker who lives in Duluth,
Went crazy one night with a tooth,
He rubbed the gum boil,
With St. Jacobs Oil,
It cured him, and this is the truth.

A FASHIONABLE SHOEMAKER ON FEET.—The feet of Americans are, as a rule, of smaller and lighter build than the feet of Englishmen, and have more arch and higher insteps. I worked in the best London shops before coming to this country, and I know there are plenty of big feet among the English aristocracy. The feet of American ladies are smaller than those of English ladies, but the American ladies are apt to distort their feet in a way that English ladies do not. Now, by right the last on which a shoe is made ought to be three sizes larger than the foot. There are four sizes to an inch, so that would give three-quarters of an inch room to the foot. An English woman will take such measurement, but if you make shoes in that way for American ladies you will have them left on your hands. You cannot make the shoe more than from a size and a half to two sizes above the exact length of the foot. 'Anything I can get my foot in I can wear,' they say, and so we give plenty of width between heel and ankle, so they can slip their feet in, and they don't seem to mind how their toes are pinched cruelly together when the foot settles into the shoe. The result is, the English women have a freer, easier gait than American women.

The Boston *Herald* publishes a letter written by John Howard Payne in 1842 to George M. Keim, a member of Congress, to illustrate his scrupulous integrity. The dinner referred to was given to the celebrated comedian William E. Burton: "My Dear Sir: I lament sincerely that, from your departure so early being entirely unlooked for, I could not have had the gratification of seeing you again. May I not expect, by some chance, to make up for the privation yet on my way through Philadelphia to my far distant post? Some time ago you obliged me with a loan of $10. I am also, I believe, your debtor for $2.50, which you advanced for me when change could not be made for the passage money to Burton's dinner at Baltimore. You will do me a kindness if you will mention with whom I can leave these amounts ere I get away, either here or in Philadelphia, or in New York, with a certainty of their reaching you. Perhaps the receiver will at the same time, take charge of three numbers of the Lady's Companion which I never returned to you. Once more, in the hope of another meeting ere I direct my pilgrimage to my long home, believe me, most truly yours."

THE VALUE OF ALLIGATORS.—Six thousand baby alligators are sold in Florida every year, and the amount of ivory, number of skins, and quantity of oil obtained from the older members of the Saurian family are sufficient to entitle them to a high place among the products of the State.

The hunters sell young "gators" at $25 per 100, and the dealer from 75 cents to $1 each. Live alligators two years old represent to the captor 50 cents each, and to the dealer from $2 to $5, as the season of travel is at its height or far advanced. A ten-foot alligator is worth $10, and one fourteen feet long $25 to the hunter, while the dealer charges twice or three times that price. The eggs are worth to the hunter 50 cents per dozen, and to the dealer 25 cents each.—*Continent.*

A lawsuit to determine the ownership of a large meteoric stone which recently fell in Emmet, Iowa, is about to be tried. The owner of the land on which it fell claims that it is his for that reason, and the man who saw it fall and dug it up believes the court will hold his title perfect. The stone has considerable value, for it weighs 600 pounds.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

An eight year old Baltimore girl, Mary Bruschak by name, died recently of congestion of the brain, caused by overstudy. Her mind was very active and her body seemed to be healthy, but she broke down and died in delerium which plainly and pitifully revealed its cause.

In the Family.

Corner Wyoming and Luzerne Streets, }
PITTSTON, PA., Sept. 9, 1881. }

H. H. WARNER & Co: *Sirs*—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my family with marked benefits and can highly recommend it. C. W. CARR.

A Pittsburg girl who had refused a good looking telegraph repair man three times within six months gave as a reason that he was too much of a wanderer. That he roamed from pole to pole, from one clime to another, and if he did come home he would be insulate that the neighbors would be sure to talk.—*Pittsburgh Traveler.*

☞Fresh air, exercise, good food and Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills will, when used together, cure any case of nervousness, sick headache or digestion. They strengthen the nervous system. 5,000 physicians prescribe them.

Never run into debt, not if you can find anything else to run into. . . .Exercise in open air, but don't saw wood until ye are obliged to. . . .Marry young, if ye make a hit keep cool and don't brag about it. . . .Bathe thoroly once a week in soft water and kasteel soap, and avoid tite boots.—*Josh Billings.*

THE TIME TO SOW.

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